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...OF THE BOMBAY ... BRANCH OF THE ... ASSOCIATION

VENUE OF "MISS UNIVERSE" CONTEST

INDIA'S BEAUTY QUEEN

Mrs. Indrani Rehman, chosen "Miss India" will compete in the "Miss Universe" competition at Long Beach.

Above is the fascinating view of the city of Long Beach, where at the 3 million dollar municipal auditorium most of the activities of the Miss Universe Beauty Pageant will take place.

Top Right: One of the smaller "Miss Universe" competition posters being closely studied.

Right Bottom: Two Holly wood starlets study a picture just received from Uruguay showing the Uruguay winner.

Nation's Bard Lives In Penury

SEE PAGE 4

Food Fads Debunked

BY DR. CHARLES HILL

MANY indeed are the delusions about food and food values that are prevalent today. Take sugar, for instance. There's a popular idea about sugar that children must have sweets and sugar for energy, said the author, in a lecture to the Royal Society of Arts.

Now I am not going to make a miserable kill-joy condemnation of guns and gobstoppers—for even I must face my children. I just want to examine the claim that sugar and sweets, as such, are absolutely essential to a healthy life.

Recently I heard a manufacturer say that, in view of the shortage of sugar, he had to use more of an inferior substitute, flour. Less appetizing, maybe. Less tasty, yes—both important considerations. But less nutritious; No.

Sugar is certainly an energy food, but it is nothing else—it contains neither vitamins, minerals, nor protein. Sugar is, in fact, about the only food which contributes ONLY carbohydrate to the diet, and if the appetite is sated on it, it tends to crowd out other more valuable foods containing protein, minerals, and vitamins. Sweetness is not all—in love or nutrition!

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There are many other much more useful sources of energy available which besides providing energy contribute other valuable nutrients; for example, cereals, which contain vitamins and minerals.

Further, some authorities believe that excess sugar and sugar foods in the diet tend to cause dental carries (decay), particularly if the toothbrush is not used with vigour and skill after meals. In all countries where during the War sugar was strictly rationed, an improved rate of dental caries in children of the war years is, among other things, attributed to their lower intake of sugar.

Another popular fallacy about children's diet—much less popular than it was—is that they should be fed on "mushy" foods.

Fifty years ago many mothers fed their children entirely on "slops" until they reached the age of two, thus giving the babies' teeth no exercise and their little bowels no roughage to work upon. TODAY SOLID FOOD IS FED TO BABIES AT A MUCH EARLIER AGE, but the love for slops still survives among mothers of the "good enough for my mother is good enough for baby" school of thought. When teeth appear they must be used if they are to develop properly—yet too often the child cuts its teeth on an insanitary bone ring instead of on solid food.

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Among other fallacies are the belief that meat and cheese are bad for children—possibly based upon mother's natural desire to placate father by giving him the lion's share of these tasty foods.

Whatever may be said about its appearance and palatability, bread today is much more nutritious than was the 72 per cent extraction before the War, when the best parts of the whole wheat were fed to animals.

Government measures to improve nutrition through the composition of the loaf have not always been appreciated. Another measure, that of providing milk cheap (or free in needy cases) for expectant mothers and young children has met with a much warmer welcome, but even so there is still a school of thought who declares that milk is fattening and drink as little of it as possible.

Milk is strong drink. It is a particularly valuable food, because it contains something of every substance needed for growth and repair, and no food contains fat, protein, and sugar with other essential nutrients in such ideal proportions or in a form so easily digested and absorbed. It is designed by Nature to feed young animals, and is the basis of the diet of babies and young children.

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No food by itself can be called

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WEEK-END FUN

"I SAW you with a blonde last night. Where did you meet her?"

"I don't know. I just opened my wallet and there she was.

★ ★

Charlie and his three sisters had been to visit a relative in the country. Though the invitation had been for only a week their stay was gradually lengthened to a month.

In fact their uncle was beginning to fear it was going to be a permanent infliction. But eventually they went.

"Well, asked their father, "was your uncle glad to see you?".

Charlie's face lit up with delight. "Glad!" he echoed. "Why, Dad, he wanted to know why we didn't bring you, Mother, the canary, the cat and the goldfish."

★ ★

The young naval rating, carrying a bucket, was making his way along the deck of a rolling destroyer in an Atlantic storm when he was swept overboard. He had been given up for lost when another wave swept him back again.

An officer hurried up to him. He struggled to his feet, saluted, and said, "Sorry sir—lost the bucket!"

★ ★

"Did you give Anne that copy of 'What Every Girl Should Know'?" asked father.

"Yes," said mother, "and she's writing to the author suggesting of score of corrections and the addition of two new chapters."

★ ★

"These are hard times for actors, laddie."

"They certainly are. I must say you're looking very seedy, old chap."

"Seedy? I'm so seedy I tremble every time I pass a canary."

★ ★

"That's a nice piece of furniture you have there. Is it late Sheraton?

"Oh, no—early hire purchase."

★ ★

Muriel was one of the most popular girls in town, and when she married the church was crowded. After the ceremony, friends rushed to kiss her. After about half an hour the breathless girl looked puzzled and, looking down at one little man, she said: "I don't know you. Why are you kissing me?"

The little man scratched his head. "I don't know. When I joined the queue outside I thought it was for cigarettes!"

★ ★

A tourist asked the landlord of an inn in the Highlands if they played any games in his place.

"Games?" said the inn-keeper, scornfully. "Na, na, my customers are none of your light-headed kind. They take drinkin' seriously here."

★ ★

The suitor was making his final plea. "What," he asked. "has the other fellow got that I haven't?"

And the girl answered, "Me".

★ ★

A crowd had gathered round a man selling tins of corn-cure. After a long speech he asked if anyone had bought a tin before. A voice from the back of the crowd shouted, "Yes, I had a tin last week.

"Thank you, sir," said the salesman. "And did it do all I say"?

"Yes—and more. My wife used it to polish the furniture and it took all the knobs off the chest o'drawers!"

★ ★

A perturbed woman walked into a pet shop and said, "My husband is away so much of the time playing golf that I want a parrot for company." She paused, then pointed to a fat, glowering parrot.

"Does this one use bad language?" she inquired almost inaudibly.

The dealer winked and whispered to her: "With this bird in your house you'll never miss your husband."

A theatrical producer was interviewing applicants for a new show. He asked the first girl: "Can you dance?"

"No," the girl replied.

"Can you sing?"

"No".

"We, can you act?"

"Not very well?"

"Then what did you come here for?"

"My looks."

"Well, you can have a look round if you like, but I don't think you'll find them here."

★ ★

A lion came upon a herd of gun. He pounced upon them, killed them all and left their carcasses strewing the jungle.

Then he marched back proudly to his den and announced to his leonine friends:

"That is the end of the guns. The time is 14 minutes past six."

★ ★ ★

At a dinner party, a newly-rich woman, vain and ostentatious, sat beside a well-known socialite and boasted of her jewellery.

"I clean my diamonds with ammonia," she said, "my rubies with Bordeaux wine, my emeralds with brandy, and my sapphires with fresh milk. And what do you use?" she asked, turning to her neighbour.

"Oh, I don't clean mine," came the airy retort. "When they get dirty, I simply throw them away!"

★ ★ ★

They were discussing a certain undefeatable and irrepressible politician. "Well," summed up the smoke-room philosopher, "I'll tell you this about him. He might have typhoid and recover; he might have pneumonia and recover; he might have cerebral meningitis and recover; he might have yellow fever and recover; but if he ever had lockjaw, he'd burst."

A young Frenchman complained to his newspaper about unkind remarks on the subject of good manners. He finished up by asking the editor to give him some advice as to when, for example, a gentleman should raise his hat.

He received the following reply:

"You should raise your hat on the following occasions: 1, When you want to scratch your head; 2, When you get your hair cut; 3, When you are on a diving board and just ready to do your dive; 4, When you go to bed."

★ ★

"Do you speak French?"

"No".

"Do you speak German?"

"No".

"But on your window it says 'French and German spoken here.' Who speaks it?"

"The customers."

★ ★

The supercilious young man was being shown to his room in a small seaside hotel.

"This will do," he said patronisingly. "And—er—I suppose everyone here dresses for dinner?"

"Oh, yes, sir," replied the very young chambermaid. "meals in bed are extra!"

★ ★

Doctor: "Did you hold the mirror to her face to see if she was still breathing?"

Nurse: "Yes, Doctor, and she opened one eye, gasped and reached for her powder-puff."

★ ★

The baby was being displayed to admiring callers. "Dear me!" exclaimed one visitor, who seemed to find it difficult to know what to say. "How like his father!"

"Oh, that's only the wet weather," replied the young mother, crossly. "As, a rule, he's quite cheerful-looking."

ENGLISH STYLE WON'T DO IN AMERICA

ONE of the things that has always struck me about the English literary romance is its entirely accidental character, writes John Crosby in 'The N. Y. Herald Tribune'.

The hero rounds a corner a little too precipitately, knocks the girl galley west and is overcome with remorse. "Oh, I'm so sorry. Do let me pick up the bundles." Or she's pedalling through the English countryside and pauses to ask directions. "Straight down the lane, then left at King Charles Head", he says, puffing on his pipe. "New around here, aren't you?"

That is just the beginning of a series of remarkable coincidences. Later, the girl with the bundles (or the one on the bicycle) encounters the man with the pipe or the other one, the impatient one, at Baggsby-On-The-Sea: She is there gathering clamshells for her collection. He's there to paint. "Jove," he exclaims, "it's you. Coming down rather hard, isn't it?"

Beastly Wind Does It

It is indeed. It's raining cats and dogs, as you Americans would say, and the wind is rising "I say, we'd better get out of here. There's a house up tehre. Let's run for it." The house, it develops, is entirely deserted.

The English countryside, the English coast are dotted with deserted houses for just such occasions as these and it's a fortunate thing.

OTHERWISE, THE MALES AND THE FEMALES WOULD NEVER GET ACQUAINTED IN ENGLAND.

"Do let me help you off with your coat," he says, when they reach the safety of the house. "You look like a bedraggled kitten. (Laughter from both of them.) Beastly wind, isn't it?"

It is indeed. The wind has risen to gale proportions. Man couldn't live a moment out in a storm like that. 'I'm afraid there's nothing for it but to spend the night here." She shivers slightly and looks at the lone bed. "I'll just sit up and tend the fire," he says reassuringly "You curl up there like a good girl and get some rest. By the way, my name is Grigsby. Oswald Grigsby....."

Won't Do There

Well, that may be all very well for England, old chap.

In America it won't do. It simply won't do. In America a little more enterprise is required either of the boy or the girl or both. We can't go waiting around for convenient rainstorms.

Our authors have been trained to bring about these meetings by design rather than by chance. Take that girl with the bundles. Your fictional American hero would have noticed her leaving the department store.

'Get a load of that," he says admiringly to his male chum. (American heroes, especially in the movies, are never without a male friend to confide in.) "See you later, fella."

He dashes around the corner and trips her deliberately. "Gosh, I'm sorry. Let me help you," he says.

"You clumsy oaf", she declares, the love light already gleaming in her eyes.

'What are you doing for dinner tonight? I know a little place in Greenwich Village...." And so on.

In neither country, I might add, does the girl ever meet the boy by simple introduction. "Bill Jones—Jane Doe"—"Glad to know you." Man would get thrown out of the Authors' League for violating tradition like that.

What Is Schizophrenia?

BY A. DOCTOR

MOST people have the id that the mental illness call 'split mind" means that patient is a sort of Jekyll a Hyde, living two separate exis ences, which takes turns so th one day he is one person a the next day he seems som body quite different, writes author in 'Weekly Scotsman".

This sort of splitting does cur, but it is rare, and is not, any case, what the doctors kn as split mind.

The real split mind (schiz phrenia) is much more difficult spot because the sufferer liv both his existences at once, one after the other.

You know how confused dream often is, how unc nnec ed things are linked up a seem to make sense at the time That is rather how a schiz phrenic thinks; but not o does he have to try to deal w this situation, but with ordi ary reality as well. Unless y you have talked to a of patients suffering from illness, it is extremely di cult to understand what going on, because their wh way of thinking is so differ from a normal person's. even then, you have to th very hard about the way a n mal person thinks, because we all do it, we take it for gra ed.

I'll try to explain what I me In front of me is a chair beside the dinner-table, and think of it as something to on.

If I were a carpenter I m think of the chair as a piece wood of a special sort. If I a housewife, I might notice there are a lot of ridges in where the dust collects. were a specialist in interior coration, I might think of terms of its beauty, its or its colour.

But the point is that I think of the chair in any of terms, and so can any of people I have mentioned example, the carpenter can think of it as something to on. In fact, it depends on circumstances in which we of it, and we can change approach to it as the situa demands.

But the schizophrenic can do that. There has been strange breakdown in his way thinking, and, naturally, his co versations and actions follow thoughts, and so seem incomprehensible if we e them to follow "logicalled

Take the chair, for HO He may say, "Yes, that ov and the trees are in ya I would if I could, ely difficult." in.

You would say, if you this, "The man's mad," and would be quite right, but see why it seemed to make to the patient. He thought "chair." It struck him tha was made of wood, and made him think of trees, the word "wood" with a slig different meaning.

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So far, so good. But we think of wood our thou are tied, by logic, to this meaning. But the schizophr has lost this logical contro of thoughts, and as far as he is cerned there is as much con ion between "wood and "wo as there is between "wood" me ing a lot of trees and "w meaning what the trees are of.

You can see now bewilder it is to try to follow a schi phrenic's line of thought, if you know the principle which it works, because there so many ways in which you think of almost anything.

If the patient shows the in a severe form you can

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OUR DELHI LETTER — *From Our Correspondent*

BUDGET BECOMES TARGET OF ATTACK

Food Subsidies Issue And Defence Cost Under Fire

NEHRU'S ADVICE TO HINDI IMPERIALISTS

BUDGET discussion in both the Houses of Parliament dominated the week in New Delhi. Railway re-grouping, abolition of Food Subsidies and Defence Expenditure were the main targets of attack.

The Congress - Communist cold war, however, overshadowed the budget debate. How wide of the mark, the Congress attack could be envisaged by the speech of one Dr Sinha, who asserted that the Communists were responsible for the Rayalaseema famine. Madras members had a different theory. They attributed Rayalseema famine to continuous draught for five years. The Finance Minister had an easy escape. With few exceptions, no body bothered about the budget.

Hindi Imperialists

The Hindi imperialists had a short-lived victory during the week. Pandit Algurai Shastri and Seth Govind Das are the Hindi imperialists, always out for aggression. Babu Purshottamdas Tandon joined their rank during the week. They always have the support of the Chair, which has repeatedly asked the non-Hindi members to learn Hindi. The trouble started when Pandit Lal Bahadur Shastri began on speaking in Hindi in replying to the debate on Railway Budget. Many Indian members objected of the House, as a matter of obstinacy. This is contrary to the Constitution which lays down that "for a period of fifteen years from the commencement of the Constitution, the English language shall continue to be used for all the official purposes of the Union, for which immediately before it was being used before such commencement."

The only conclusion, one could draw is that Pandit Lal Bahadur Shastri, who has taken the oath of fidelity to the Constitution, has not read the Constitution. The Prime Minister, being a constitutionalist, a democrat and a statesman, knows the importance of his oath to the Constitution as also the dangers of forcing the Hindi language down the throat of non-Hindi knowing people. The Prime Minister knows that it was English language, which had unified the country. He, therefore, publicly called a halt to Hindi imperialists. Even Pandit Lal Bahadur Shastri spoke in English when he, subsequently replied to the Railway Budget debate in the Council of States. He reverted to Hindi when he, later on, spoke in the House.

Chinese Way

While on this subject, I may add that the Communist countries, like Russia and China have done their best to snap the Indo-Anglo-American link. One technique of theirs has been to emphasise the importance of Hindi. According to reports the Chinese were greatly surprised that the Indian Cultural Mission to China, did not convey their message in Hindi.

Acting on their method of approach, the Chinese have sent an Ambassador, who does not understand any language other than Chinese. As a result of his recent tour in the Middle East, Maulana Azad has known the benefits of foreign language. On Chinese advice India should, however, abolish all Foreign Language Schools and recruit the foreign service from Pandits of Benares. It will benefit the Chinese in several ways. It will provide increasingly larger recruitment of Chinese nationals as interpreters. It will also tighten its 'Bamboo Curtain' by preventing any inconvenient information from leaking out of China. It will also terminate the language approach to Anglo-American bloc.

Members of Parliament were flooded by Government's Blue books, detailing the activities of the various ministries during 1951-52. It is one-sided record designed to sell the various ministries. Here are some samples:

"9,169 Press releases, including 1,688 originating from Regional Offices in Calcutta, Bombay and Madras and 230 Government publications with press summaries were issued. Ninety-eight illustrated feature articles were issued. Thirty-eight Press Conferences were arranged. Sixty-seven Indian newspapers, of which 34 are published in Indian languages have representatives accredited to Government of India Headquarters. Besides, there are 34 accredited correspondents representing the principal Indian and foreign news agencies and 31 correspondents representing foreign newspapers."

It will be seen that 7,481 press releases originated from New Delhi. Of this 230 related to Government reports and other publications. This leaves a total of 7,251 Press releases during a year for which, indirectly, some originality is claimed. This should also include, at least, two Press releases a day giving the agenda of Parliament during its Session. The other Press releases, largely include the Press communiques issued by the various Ministries. In both case, the Bureau of Press Information acts as a post office, distributing to press correspondents Press Releases drafted and approved by the Ministry concerned. The question, however, is whether the Bureau plans any publicity to explain the Governments point of view.

The case of food subsidies should illustrate the point. Did the Bureau explain the reasons for their abolition, before the Finance Minister did it in Parliament? The right type of publicity should have prepared the public mind in favour of their abolition before the Food subsidies were actually prepared. One of the Principal Information Officers used to boost up his Bureau by making a weekly statement in inches of the Bureau material published in the newspapers. The present setup is modest. It has only given the number of Press releases.

Hirakud Project

(II) "The Hirakud Dam Project, the first unit to be taken up for construction in the plan for the unified development of the Mahanadi Valley, comprises a dam across the Mahanadi, with irrigation canals taking off from the reservoir on either side and hydro-electric iusnstallation. This dam will be 15,749 ft. long with 128 miles of low earthen dykes on the two sides. A total length of 3,840 feet of the main dam will be in concrete to serve as power dam and spillway and the remainder will be of earth. The maximum height of the dam above the deepest foundations will be 195 feet. There will be two power houses, one at the foot of the main dam, and the other 14 miles downstream at the outfal of a small tributory. A subsidiary dam at this site will impound the waters of the tailrace from the main dam, carried through a power canal.

The project will annually irrigate 19,28,000 acres in Sambalpur District and the Mahanadi delta. The devastating floods of the Mahanadi will be controlled. 2,00,000 kw. of hydro-electric power will generated at the two sites.

The project was originally estimated to cost Rs. 47.81 cores based on 1946 rates. However on account of a general rise in prices, both in India and abroad, devaluation, increase in labour wages and extension of the scope of the project, that is increase in the annual irrigated area from 10.95 lakh acres to 19.28 lakh acres, the original project estimate has become obsolete and a revised estimate amounting to Rs. 89.09 crores has been prepared.

Due to shortage of funds, the priorities of the various units of the project have been rearranged so that the objectives of irrigation and flood control are secured in full first and those of power generation next. In order to secure quickest results in food production and flood control—so essential for food production—it has been decided to postpone work on the subsidiary dam and power canal, thus making additional funds available for earlier completion of the main dam. The programme of construction has been accordingly divided into two stages.

Two Stages

Stage I comprises the construction of the main dam and the power house along with canals for irrigation in Sambalpur District and the delta area lower down. This would enable complete flood control, irrigation of about 13½ lakh acres followed by another 5.8 lakh acres, i.e. 19.3 lakh acres in all and a power potential of 85,000 kw. The total expenditure on Stage I is expected to be about Rs. 68 crores.

Stage II will comprise completion of the subisidiary dam and power canal and installation of additional power units, both at the main and subsidiary dams for the ultimate power potential of 200,000 kw on the project.

With the present phasing, it is proposed to complete the main dam, the first power house, and most of the canal system by 1955-56.

Work, So Far

Begun in 1948, the Hirakud Dam Project is now in the fourth year of construction. Preliminary works like the construction of over 1,600 staff quarters and residential buildings schools, offices, workshops, power houses 40 miles of metalled and 250 miles of unmetalled roads, and 40 miles of railway track have been completed. Two major bridges—one across the Mahanadi consisting of 25 spans of 108 feet each, and the other of 2 spans of 150 feet each across a deep depression forming part of the power-cum-navigation canal in a natural creek—have been constructed on the National Highway to enable transport across the river, for the construction of the right side of the main dam. The cement factory at Rajgangpur with a capacity of 500 tons a day has commenced production. The 3,000 kw

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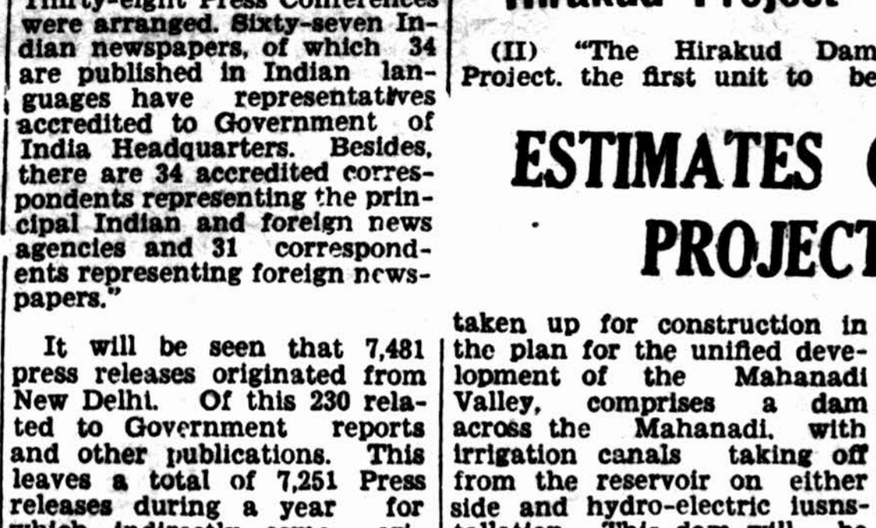
ESTIMATES OF HIRAKUD PROJECT SOAR

QUEEN ADMIRES BLOOMS

Queen Elizabeth II and Duke of Edinburgh admire prize-winning blooms at a flower show in London.

QUEEN OF GREECE GOES DANCING



KING PAUL of Greece and his popular wife QUEEN FREDERIKA visited, the villages of Macedonia. Above the Queen is seen (on left) leading a national dance performed by young women belonging to the village "Orenee." The girls are wearing typical Macedonian costume and the dance is performed in the village squ are Orene, Greece.

PEEP INTO LAYOUT OF JAP INDUSTRIES

India Has To Study Methods Before Adapting Them

BY J. C. KUMARAPPA

The question of dispersal of industries in Japan has a background which is lacking in India. It has also its own disadvantages in that the workers in the countryside who make, for instance, parts of a bicycle, are not under the factory act and miss all the amenities the law enforces compulsorily.

Decentralisation is one thing and dispersal of industries is another. Mr. J. C. Kumarappa in this article cautions Indians against following Japanese methods blindly.

ONE thing that strikes a visitor to Japan from our country first of all is the orderly conduct of their life.

Be it a formal greeting or meeting one another, or entering a room or serving a cup of Japanese green tea or sitting down on the floor, there is form, beauty and orderliness in everything they do.

These are not superficial acquisitions of social life. It seems to go down into their very being! If we wish to trace its roots we may make a long excursion into their cultural past. These seem to indicate a life of discipline inculcated by centuries of religious or social training. While discipline is desirable, when carried to the extreme it may be harmful and will suppress the growth of the people. Hence we have to watch the limits to which we can go.

It may well be that ancestor worship taught them obedience to authority. Some kind of discipline is essential to all gregarious life. The West has found such discipline in military training. China and Japan may have introduced it through social channels. By its extreme emphasis on the full expression of individuality, India, probably, has bye-passed it.

Military Discipline

To its social discipline Japan has now added Military discipline also. ... ...

In some ways this has been having a soul-killing effect on the people.

They are content to obey their leaders unquestioningly. This mentality is good for standardisation and mass production.

We notice this combination in Germany, and U.S.S.R. and, to some extent even in U.K. and the U.S.A.

The benefit of this extreme emphasis on external discipline may be questioned but it does exist in Japan and is having its effect on its economic life.

It may have its crushing effect even in the political sphere. To the cursory observer it appears as though Japan has acquiesced happily into the overlordship of the U.S.A. under conditions of occupation. It seems incomprehensible in an erstwhile independent and imperialistic country. They seem to be content to obey and accept leadership wherever it may come from. Does this arise from a mental and moral lethargy?

Cultural Foreign Yoke

In their adoption of moral and material values they have taken on what may be termed a cultural "foreign yoke" willingly even in art and clothes. This is disastrous. The Japanese were a people primarily devoted to art and emotional life. This has, at least at present, received a set-back. Only material values seem to hold the field at present, utility being the final consideration. Still with a great many of the common folk the old simplicity in home life holds good. This may be the lingering grasp of their national "Tea ceremony" which probably aimed at inculcating simplicity in taste and fashion while at the same time avoiding asceticism. The drab life, necessitated by standardised mass scale production and dispersal of industries finds a congenial ground by outside enforced discipline. There is a saying, that even nectar will become poison in too large doses. Similarly, discipline is a two-edged sword and has to be wielded with great care.

Co-operatives

On the other hand, we may find it is a fruitful ground for co-operation for production, marketing, consumption and finance. The different agents involved naturally look for leadership and are willing to accept it, in a disciplined way, when it is forthcoming.

The Japanese co-operatives are not creatures of Government but have come up, as the need arose, from the units for the performance of various functions.

The Government stepped in to help where the field was ready. This is just the reverse of conditions obtaining in our country.

Similarly also, the manifold functioning units work like military units, collaborating and co-ordinating in their respective work without quarrelling and undermining each other's efforts.

Dispersal Of Industries

Naturally such disciplined co-operation accepts the inter-dependence of various producing units.

The Japanese system of dispersal of industries cannot work for one day without a strong feeling of mutual dependence and help. Any spirit of jealousy or animosity will cut at the root of their existence.

If it is the production of bicycle parts the unit that produces the hubs must have a complete understanding of the needs and requirements of the unit that supplies the spokes or rims or axles and ball-bearings. Otherwise there will be over-production in one and shortage in another. In any case, the machinery of production will be clogged. They all hang together. Their interests are one. Hence, they often have to subordinate their individual idiosyncracies to the demands of their common good. This brings about a group spirit that stands in good stead where the interests of the industry call for common action.

But very often this may lead to a narrow outlook. Sometimes it is good to have it so, but often it prevents the individuals taking interest in wider issues. Each person looks after his own business even if it means, in the long run, closing one's eyes to social questions. A person may know all about his own circumscribed affairs but is little concerned about conditions affecting his neighbours.

Disadvantages Of Dispersal

We hear a great deal about the advantages of dispersal of large scale production units as to how with small working units, with unitary low-powered machines workers can produce parts of consumer goods in their own homes. In effect, this is contrary to the interests of the producers, though it may lessen the cost to the consumer. When a capitalistic industrialist runs an establishment to produce the whole article under one roof, society demands, that he should provide congenial working conditions for his labour—good ventilation and light, enough cubic feet of space per person, sanitary and healthy surroundings and reasonable working hours.

But under conditions of dispersal, the worker is thrown on his own resources. This results in a strain on his living conditions, as he uses his own overcrowded slum area for his workshop also, making an inroad into the space, ventilation and light available to his family and children, bringing in factory conditions of din, dust and dirt into his every home and submitting himself to overwork, as he is beyond the provisions of the requirements of factory legislation.

This may surely reduce costs. But is this the only desideratum? Material production is not the only goal of economic activity. This is forgotten in the present rush for markets in competition.

People generally run away with the idea that Japanese are rich. It is true only in the sense that our Bombay and Ahmedabad slum conditions and dire poverty can be matched.

Children are driven out into the streets while their living space is used for industrial production. In this matter, considering the rigours of the northern latitude, their clothing requirements and their dietary needs, we may even say our slum dwellers are better off.

DO WE WANT TO WORSEN THE PRESENT CONDITIONS OF OUR WORKERS BY INTRODUCING MERELY DISPERSAL OF INDUSTRIES RATHER THAN DECENTRALISATION?

Historical Background

Dispersal of industry in Japan had a historical background. At first large industrial units supplied external markets. With saturation of the international market there was a demand for expansion. Most of these markets were mostly in the U.K. or the

(Continued on

Lest We Forget

Nation's Bard Lives In Penury

BUT COUNTRY CELEBRATES HIS BIRTHDAY WITH POMP

BY SHIBDAS BANERJI

PLIGHT OF NAZRUL ISLAM IS CHALLENGE TO US

OVER the mantelpiece in the room where I am writing this article is a newspaper photograph of a bald-headed man in his early fifties. His lips are slightly parted and they are sensitive, an aquline nose and a pair of big lustrous eyes that speak the language of blankness. At his feet lies an elderly woman, her face pale, the lower half of her body completely paralysed.

On Sunday the 25th May last this intellectual looking man's 54th birthday was celebrated in Calcutta where messages were read from Dr. S. Radhakrishnan, Harin Chatterji, Governor of West Bengal, Dr. Shyama Prasad Mukerji, the Deputy High Commissioner of Pakistan at Calcutta and from others big, rich and intellectual. On Sunday last, in some form or other, almost all the literary bodies of Bengal (including East Bengal) paid their respectful homage to this saintly looking man. Hindus, Muslims and Christians, vied with one another in personally garlanding the man, whose birthday they were celebrating.

He is the greatest living poet of Bengal (East or West) who sang: "I sing the song of reality

Where all hindrances and differences,
have merged ino one compactness;
Where Hindu, Buddhist, Muslim and Christian
unite unquestionably . .."

His name is Kazi Nazrul Islam. He is the freedom's poet of India. He is the poet, whom Deshbandhu C. R. Das, Mahatma Gandhi, Netaji Subhas Bose and all the country have acclaimed as the rebel poet. British prison cells could not imprison his soul; police batons broken on his head did not numb his brain, nor were his songs of freedom and revolt against the British could be stiffled by privation and stark hunger at his door.

In Destitution

The poet is still living today. Today he can not sing, he can not write, alas, he can not even recollect his thoughts. His looks are blank, his mind is vacant, he gives the appearence of a soul lost in the abyss of a vacuum. He is out of his mind. For the last ten long years he has been so. In the picture on my mantelpiece I referred to a lady at the feet of the poet. She is Pramila Nazrul Islam, the wife of the poet. For the last fourteen years she is there sick; she can not move, paralysed.

On the third floor of a dingy room in Rajendralal Street, Calcutta, the poet lives. The poet has two sons one of whom earns a few rupees by playing on his guitar. The government of west Bengal in recognization of the great services rendered by the poet has been paying him Rs. 200 a month as his maintenance. Out of this he pays Rs. 120 a month to his landlord as his house rent.

This then is the poet's present condition. He can not get himself or his wife treated because of his dire poverty. Year after year the country celebrates his birthday but is this not a caricature of a celebration when we keep the great poet straved and sick and also do not relieve him of the torture of seeing his beloved wife hovering around death—paralysed?

Must we torture the national poet by celebrating Kazi Nazrul's Birthday, if we can not even relieve him and his family of their daily needs?

The poet has sung and led us to the path of freedom which is ours today. Millions have sung his songs and still sing them galore. But what are we going to do to bring our poet and his wife back to their health? They can be treated and cured, if not here, abroad. Must we pay back our poet with ingratitude by not raising funds for the poet's and his wife's recovery?

The poet does not beg. Besides, to have to ask for alms for a national poet is too humiliating to a nation itself. The poet's own treasures are great. Generations can live on them. But sharks, who have human bodies are depriving him of his own earned incomes.

Story Of Royalties

His publishers do not pay him his royalties. Nor is there any record to prove that the publishers have the copyrights of his books which number scores.

No Asian in the world has been invited to sing so many songs on gramaphone records as has this people's poet been. They number about 1 500 in all. What about the royalties from these gramaphone records?

Well, the poet, in dire poverty about 12 years ago when he was not bodily sick but mentally tortured, because of his wife's paralysis, mortgaged his royalties from the gramaphone records which amount to several thousand rupees a year! The poet so far has not been able to pay back the loan. But what about the royalties collected during the last 11 years. The poet can not speak. The poet's wife can not move out.

And what about his admirers? What about the moral duty of the intellectuals, the authors, poets, journalists and publishers in India.

Must we let the nation's poet suffer and die? Must the biggest living poet of Bengal die? Over there in a dark dingy flat in Calcutta the poet, the musician, the fighter for freedom, the sympathiser of all the oppressed peoples of the world, is suffering, suffering the agony of poverty and death!

Hollywood — Come July and Long Beach a Pacific resort Just outside Hollywood, a new beauty contest will have been added to those held elsewhere in the world. The noteworthy thing about it will be the global scope of the venture, its lavishness, and the claim that the contest will seek to discover the most gorgeous girl in the whole universe—and appropriately crown her, MISS UNIVERSE. In a sense, it will be the

U.N. OF BEAUTY QUEENS

World's Best Will Be Crowned As Miss Universe

By HENRY GRIS

ACCORDING to the Pageantry Committee which has been working feverishly on the project since late in 1951, beauty contests have come and gone in which lovely ladies parade the ramp, are tape-measured by local judges and prove their amazing versatility by playing "Santa Lucia" on the ocarina. This one, the good men claim, will be different. It will be different in that the young ladies will be judged for beauty only, this attribute recognized as the single "talent" required, and the ladies will have come from all over the world.

When the young beauties converge on Long Beach this summer it will be as though a United Nations of Feminine Beauty is held there, and the fanfares will certainly sound louder than anything ever heard around the United Nations Building on the East River in New York.

City Behind Project

Thus it's an ambitious project. That the contest will be held almost within the shadow of the great movie factories of Hollywood is not exactly a coincidence. And Long Beach wasn't exactly chosen as the ideal spot for a Miss Universe pageant. The city itself is behind the project, has been from the very start. If one were to ask now, having grown suspicious, wait a minute, has this anything to do with the Miss America contest in Atlantic City, the scheme will begin to take shape

We could call it a Pacific Ocean challenge to the Atlantic. Less ambiguous would be the definition, a Pacific coast resort challenge to an Atlantic coast resort: and still more accurate, Long Beach vs. Atlantic City.

One learns that all this began with a super-Hollywood publicity man, one Robert S. Taplinger, selling the city of Long Beach on the idea. Taplinger used to work for Warner Bros. studios. His "gimmicks" have made him famous in movie town as a man who'll always come up with something new. It was Taplinger who made stars out of a dozen or so complete unknowns, including Ann Sheridan whom he dubbed "the oomph girl" and so launched on the road to fame Taplinger now heads his own publicity company, a big enterprise. To be sure, he is a member of the Pageant Committee and his organization is handling all the attendant publicity. The basic project is his. But the original idea may have been born in another brain. How many other names will be connected with the birth of an idea, big names, small names, politicians, city builders, or quacks, will depend on the success or failure of the undertaking.

The official version by the Pageant Committee is that it all began last August when a group of persons of "complementary interest" got together and decided that the United States, now the leading international power, needed a world-wide beauty contest on the Pacific Coast, not to compete, but rather to outdo any such pageant that had ever been held elsewhere. Even Miss World did not seem comprehensive enough to them in this day and age of rocket and jet travel — and so Miss Universe it became by unanimous vote. **Note that all reference** to Atlantic City and Miss America is discreetly omitted.

One-Man Idea Takes Shape

Yet, there is no doubt that Atlantic City was uppermost in the minds of the representatives of the city of Long Beach at least. Ever since 1920, when the Miss America contest was born, tourists have been flocking to the New Jersey ocean resort at contest time by the thousands.

The publicity value of the association of the title, Miss America, with the town is incalculable. Atlantic City has profited to the tune of many million dollars in business brought to the town by the fame of Miss America.

Nothing approaching this has ever been staged on the Pacific coast, despite the fact that the string of resorts along the Pacific ocean, from La Jolla near the Mexican border, to Santa Barbara, 200 miles to the north, has harbored similar potentialities for years. Of all these, Long Beach must have had the grandest visions for it has come a long way in creating the lavish surroundings of an ocean spa, with ocean promenades, a huge semi-circular pier built right out into the Pacific, a municipal auditorium seating 8,500 people in its three magnificent halls and rising on the very fringe of the ocean, and other similar accoutrements. Even though all this looks now slightly old-fashioned, the view of Long Beach from Signal Hill must have given Bob Taplinger the idea of selling the Pageant to this place and no other.

He came to Long Beach at the right time. It so happened that the city fathers were thinking of some way to give Long Beach a boost. The city was like a European parvenue in need of a count's coronet to lead him into society. Long Beach has been waxing rich, but it remained just a place somewhere off the beaten track and completely overshadowed by the glory of Hollywood.

It had started out as the town of Willmore, back in 1882, founded by an Englishman named William Erwin Willmore who had come to America in 1855. The story has it that landing at Wilmington, California, one day in 1870, he set out on foot for the village of Anaheim where he had some friends. Near the spot which is now the heart of Long Beach he stopped to rest and to admire the expanse of the grass-covered plain.

It occurred to him that here was a spot to establish a colony.

Ten years later he took steps to carry out his colony dreams. He secured an option on four thousand acres that include the core of present-day Long Beach, and proceeded to plan Willmore City as an assortment of farms where colonists could raise oranges, lemons, figs, olives, almonds and walnuts. His plans set on paper, a survey and sub-division filed with the country, he advertised throughout the nation.

Records show that sixty excursionists started from Kansas City, reached Los Angeles and Willmore City, drew up optimistic resolutions but bought few lots. At the end of two years only about a dozen houses had come up, and soon thereafter the Willmore bubble collapsed.

His option was relinquished. The outlines of Long Beach, however, remained, and so did the city streets planned, with vision, at eighty, one hundred and even one hundred and twenty-four feet in width. Eventually four men took up where Willmore left off, and went ahead with new plans, new money and new name, "Long Beach," duly recorded on July 30, 1887. From then on there has been no turning back. The boom of the 1880's had swept southern California, and Long Beach, like other places, won recognition and became an established seaside resort. It grew even faster after two railroads were laid connecting it with Los Angeles. By 1910 there were eighteen thousand inhabitants, and by 1920 fifty-five thousand.

"SPIRIT OF MISS UNIVERSE"

Starlet Piper Laurie of Universal Studios cuts the ribbon and opens the office of "Miss Universe Beauty Pageant Inc." She will also act as "Spirit of Miss Universe", whatever that means.

HE-MAN ADMIRER

Male admirer of Sinority Prunell is none other than he-man Jeff Chandler of Universal Studios.

Story Of Long Beach

This is how an early California guide-book described Long Beach at the turn of the century:

"Long Beach is a delightful seaside resort twenty-three miles from Los Angeles on the Wilmington branch of the Southern Pacific Railroad. There are several trains daily. Long Beach contains elegant hotels, a large Methodist Episcopal Church, a Congregational Church, good public schools, stores and livery-stables, but no saloons... In Long Beach no saloons are tolerated, and all objectionable elements of society are kept out

"The social life at Long Beach is of a kind that most delights people of refined tastes. There is nothing loud; there is much that is esthetic. It is, par excellence an educational watering-place.. The Chautauqua Assembly has its annual meeting here every summer.. The beach is perfect, natural racecourse, and during the season spanking teams from the city can always be seen dashing over this superb driveway."

A charming picture, even though slightly exaggerated. In Europe a spa like this would have attracted the cream of international society to become another Bad Ems, or Deauville, Antibes or Torquay.

In America it beckoned to the older farmer folk in states like Iowa, Indiana, Oklahoma and Kansas, too far from the Atlantic seaboard to give it serious thought. They liked the non-saloon rule. Eventually Long Beach became the haven for well-to-do retired folk who wished to live out the evening of their lives in peace and beauty. Sunset over the Pacific certainly fitted well into the pattern. Some went as far as to call Long Beach an "elephant cemetery." But the discovery of oil at Signal Hill in 1921 with the attendant influx of boisterous oilmen upset the tranquillity of the "elephant cemetery." A new boom began, leading four years later to the building of a new and magnificent harbour By 1930 a new ocean terminal was capable of handling a million tons of cargo a year.

Paradise Of The Pacific

When World War II came, Long Beach was quick to join in the West Coast's defence effort. A naval base mushroomed, an aircraft factory sprouted and spread, employing at one time 30,000 workers, the population of Long Beach swelled to four times what it had been when the first shout of "oil!.." was heard in 1821. After the war, Long Beach added the nickname of "Convention City, U.S.A." to those it already held, —"world port," "industrial phenomenon," "fisherman's paradise," and "a grand place to live." It may well be that the Miss Universe contest fits well into the pattern of the growth of a city

At any rate, it will be held there, come hell and high water. The venture actually rests on four pillars. Three business enterprises are partners with the city in the Miss Universe project, properly incorporated under the name of "Miss Universe Beauty Pageant, Inc."

One is a movie studio, and one may surmise that its name, "Universal International" has a great deal to do with its eagerness for the title, Miss Universe. Another is a bathing suit manufacturer, the well known Catalina Swimsuits. And the fourth is Pan-American World Airways. But the corporation is headed by one Mason Knight, described by the Taplinger officer as a big businessman of Long Beach who owns a lot of real estate there and the local amusement park, and Oscar Meinhardt, of Catalina Swimsuits, who is officially executive producer of the pageant.

Miss Universe Venture

The four sponsors are hard at work right now. In the words of the Pageant Committee each co-sponsor is "contributing time and talent to the glorification of the largest of all beauty contests." The more prosaic duties of each of the sponsors is to place their publicity and promotion machine at the disposal of the Miss Universe venture.

That the studio has one, operating world-wide, goes without saying. Company representatives in the countries participating in the contest —at last count there were 35—are instrumental in organizing the local contests. Behind them is the glory and glamour of Hollywood plus an enticing prize: Miss Universe 1952 is to get a regular seven-year-term contract with Universal-International studios in Hollywood, with the five runners-up getting starlet contracts. This does not mean, of course, that Miss Universe will stay with the studio seven years. they still can drop her at option time, every six months, but at least the girls will get their big chance.

The airline has a lot of prestige abroad, too, and its representatives are helping the movie men. The airline will fly the 35 beauty queens to America.

It will also fly them back, presumably loaded down with gifts.

(Continued on page 23, col. 2)

Last Look Round

Excess Women!

ENUMERATING the evils of war in the Bhagvadgita, Arjuna calls attention to one aspect of war: The corruption of morals of destroyers of the family (of Kauravas and Pandavas, who were cousins) and of the family itself, leading them to hell.

Among the many disastrous consequences of war one that is facing Germany at the present moment is an excess of 5,000,000 women over men.

It is not Germany alone which has suffered unimaginable loss of man-power in the last war. Russia also according to some statisties published last year by some observers is a grievous cripple in respect of man-power of marriageable age. Some instances quoted were those of women accepting war-blind and war cripples as husbands. It may be good fellow-feeling and sympathy in willing to marry cripples or men with disabilities like blindness. But the observers' report said that it was due to shortage of man-power consequent on the slaughter in the last war. The "Iron Curtain" countries, and especially Russia, never believe in giving statistics or census or other social or sociological study results. We have to take, therefore, obervers' reports for what they are worth.

Recently a writer in an American periodical brought forth this issue of five million German women without men to marry them. Advertisements and enquiries for men eligible and willing have gone forth from Germany all over the world. About a year or so back some Northern India landlord was one of those who offered to marry a German woman.

A 23-year-old German girl, according to the writer had run away from the Soviet Zone into Western Germany. But after a time she wanted to go back to the East. She said that there were Communist youth clubs and youth camps there with hikes and picnics. You may hate the Communists, and not believe in what they say or not listen to the songs they sing. But it was easier for the girl to meet boys there—in the East—than in the West. She said she wanted a husband and therefore wanted to go back to East Germany, though it was the Soviet Zone!

Another girl said if she could not marry before she was thirty, she would have a baby ANY WAY.

"Five millior. German women without men, hungry for love and security, are doomed to solitary existence by the Second World War. Hitler, in ravaging Europe, bled his own people white." says the writer.

The situation is so desperate that one German woman leader proposed a new law permitting "temporary marriages" for child-bearing purposes. Polygamy too was suggested. But both suggestions have fallen flat. It is said a German Woman's Party was formed in the Ruhr to enter politics.

Except for the city of Berlin and some stray members from the south, German women refuse to join groups. They still believe that women's sphere is wide enough as the late Kaiser put it—the three K's, Kinder, Kuchen, and Kirche (children. cooking and church).

It is, however, good in a way to learn that German women are preferred to American girls by the G.I.s They, it is said, make better wives than American girls. A woman writer in an American magazine recently discussed the issue. And she plainly showed the defects of the American girl's attitude towards her man. It may be the German women are hungry for companionship and they might be toeing the easiest line till they bag their partners. It has to be seen whether they continue the same attitude when confronted with life's struggle after marriage.

However 6,000 German Women are reported to have bagged American husbands during the last year.

Niyoga

TALKING of temporary marriages recalls to mind the advocacy by the late Swami Dayanand Saraswati, the founder of the Arya Samaj, of the NIYOGA system of marriage. In the Niyoga system mainly a widower and a widow, both without children, can enter into a contract of marriage, for progeny. When they have children to ensure succession the contract ends. There is in Manusmriti some such provision. It may be in those days the Aryans who had come down from Central Asia into India wanted to increase their progeny as the best security for the future. But in Dayanand Saraswati's heydays in the last century there was no such need in India. And one should not wonder that this move of the Arya Samaj-founder also fell flat.

The effects of war on the man-power of a nation have affected not merely Germany and Russia but also to a great extent Great Britain. In Great Britain today there are refugees from every conceivable country, including Russia. These men work and earn their living, mix matrimonially and a race which is derived from various strains in Europe is the result. Of course, according to the ONE WORLD theory, with the shortening of distances due to progress of aviation, and the exploding of the Nazi myth of the theory of pure Nordic Aryan race, with the fall of Hitler and his ideology, one would certainly welcome an inter-mixture of races in the world.

Shaw's Prediction

BERNARD SHAW somewhere has said that the future of the world belongs to mongrels—mixed breed—of humanity; a coffee coloured race, which will be the outcome of the mixture of the black, brown, red and white men and women in the world, will one day be the dominant type. All these minor troubles that are the result of our differentiating between the races will drop out.

We may be far away from the consummation of this line of thought. But the PROCESS IS ON. One can see it in the United States of America, where the swarthy Italian, Spaniard and others of darker hue from the Mediterranean countries mix with the Northern Europeans. Over a dozen nationalities of Europe are mixing up in the boiling cauldron of United States' humanity today.

In India for instance a couple of generations back there were few marriages between the easterners and westerners or the northerners and southerners. The main division lay between the Aryans and the Dravadians, who were supposed to be the original inhabitants of India before the advent of the Aryans. But today by the slow but gradual process of change in sociological ideas we come across many such marriages which are quite happy. However much a community might hold to itself, it is very hard to check this world process, of which the Indian scene is an episode.

Once a colleague of mine asked a Pakhtoon leader what was the best way of removing the misunderstanding about Pathans which was noticeable everywhere in India at the time. In fact there was a marriage in the family of the Frontier leader in which one of the partners came from Western India. And I had to remind my colleague, after we took leave of the Pakhtoon leader, of this fact of inter-marriage which is the best promoter of understanding all-round. Of course the marriage must be a success, as in the above case, and it is upto the partners to realise in the interest of welding communities together they are the builders of One World and they should not lay the bricks crosswise.

In India

LAST week appeared in the press a summary of the forthcoming report of the Census Commissioner of India. With the 12.5 per cent increase in population of the country during the last decade, some interesting statistics have been given. The proportion of males to females, taking the country as a whole, is 1,000 to 947. But in Travancore-Cochin and Madras the proportion of females to males is 1,008 to 1,000 and 1,006 to 1,000 respectively. BUT IN DELHI THE RATIO OF MALES TO FEMALES IS 1,000 TO 768!

Apart from the abnormal rise in the populations of the cities due to various reasons, including the centralisation of industries during the war Coorg shows a population rise of 30.5 per cent while the overall growth in South India works out at 15.3. As compared with the 1941 figures, the Punjab and Andamans and Nicobars show a decrease of 0.5 and 8.6 per cent respectively. "Craik's Paradise" is after all not so prosperous, in population!

Why Tempt?

RECENTLY a magistrate pulled up the Vigilance Branch of the Bombay C.I.D. police for employing women constables for the purpose of "entrapping young men." Detection of crime or better still prevention of crime is one thing and entrapping young men is quite another. Young men and young women do not require any special "entrapping" can be obvious from the following:

A young man named Sheo Das, aged 26, eloped with his mother-in-law, who is aged 52, taking along with him his wife's jewellery, according to a complaint registered in Kanpur by the young wife.

A 13-year-old girl forcibly married to an old man of about 40 years in a village in the Monghyr district of Bihar is reported to

(Continued on page 16 col. 4)

The Welfare Scene

THIS week I bring to you a report on the status of Probation work in India.

In the year 1939, a short, burly, soft-spoken man with kindly eyes was sentenced to undergo a term in prison. He was a political prisoner and was deeply moved by the condition of the criminal convicts with whom he came into close contact and began taking a human interest in their welfare. There he also came under the magnetic influence of the late Shri Gopinath Shrivastava, that zealous worker for Penal Reform. On his discharge from the prison Shri P. N. Saxena, for that is the name of the gentleman, gave up a brilliant career in politics to dedicate his services for the welfare of the delinquent members of society. Today Shri Saxena is the Chief Probation Officer of Uttar Pradesh. He is the Secretary of the U. P. and All-India Crime Prevention Society, and has participated in International Conferences for prevention of crime and promotion of social defence.

I bumped into Shri Saxena while he was in Bombay last week to participate in a conference of Chief Probation Officers of the States of Bombay, Madras and U. P., which deliberated for three days under leadership of Dr. Walter C. Reckless, U. N. Expert on Criminology, and his associate Dr. Edward Galway.

PROBATION SYSTEM

It has been recognized the world over that the Probation system is an effective and economical substitute for imprisonment and is in consonance with the progressive ideas of rehabilitation of the offender as against deterrent or punitive measures.

Besides, it is the cheapest and most successful method of preventing and controlling crime and re-educating the individual concerned.

It saves the person from the social stigma of imprisonment and the attendant moral degradation. The probation system keeps him secure in his own social and cultural 'milieu' and helps him regain and maintain his self-respect. This does not also affect the members of the family adversely as they need no longer be dependent on public charity or seek other ways for their sustenance when the bread-winner is sent to jail. Through an understanding of his problems and the sympathetic treatment he receives from the Probation Officer, he can readjust himself and once again become a law-abiding citizen.

When a person crosses the right side of law, and is adjudged guilty, the court has two main alternatives, either to sentence him to a term of imprisonment or release him on Probation of good conduct. Even a short spell in the prison, makes the person bitter and he comes out with heightened frustration and a sense of aggression against society. Perhaps he learns a trick or two within the stone-walls too. He comes out with improved techniques and skill to bypass the long arm of the law. On the other hand, if he is released on Probation with or without a bond, he becomes the responsibility of the Probation Officer who must help the person not only to fulfil the conditions required by law but to resettle to a normal and healthy social life. The Probation system is specially suited to a poor country like India where the public resources are too meagre to be locked up in the unproductive business of prisons management.

IN INFANCY

Unfortunately, the Probation system in India is still in its swaddling clothes. It works only in the states of Madras, Bombay and the Uttar Pradesh. Madras was the first state to enact the Children's Act in 1920 and the Probation of Offenders Act in 1936, both these Acts being in force in the whole of the State. There is a cadre of 57 Government probation officers to work the Acts under the supervision of the Inspector-General of Prisons. The Bombay State passed the Children's Act in 1924 and Probation Act in 1938 and the Children's Act is at present applicable to the whole of the State, though the Probation Act operates only in a few districts. There are 54 probation officers, mostly appointed by the Government, while a few of them are working under the various Children's Aid Societies or the Bombay Probation and After-Care Association. The Chief Inspector of Certified Schools is in charge of Probation work, besides being responsible for the working of the Beggars Act, and the Habitual Offenders Act.

In the Uttar Pradesh the Children's Act has been recently passed but is not yet in force, though the Probation Act is in operation since 1938. There is a separate Probation Department directly under the Secretary Home Department, with 25 officers and the Act is in force in sixteen districts of the State. Besides Probation work, the U.P. Officers also make inquiries regarding prisoners applying for conditional release and take them under supervision when released under licence. In addition, they undertake After-Care work as well. In Madras the Probation officers have also taken up domestic relations work in cases of matrimonial discord. While this is a healthy trend one wishes the Probation officers were suitably trained to handle such cases. In U.P. these officers work as ex-officio secretaries of the District Crime Prevention Society, while in Bombay they are associated with the work of the Bombay State Probation and After-Care Associations and Children's Aid Societies and with the Discharged Prisoners' Aid Society in the Madras State.

MODEL ACT BEING DRAFTED

The Conference of Chief Probation Officers which concluded its sessions last week discussed various problems connected with the extension and improvement of the Probation system in India. Among other suggestions the Conference recommended the immediate enactment of a uniform Probation Act for the whole of India. A model Probation Act is being drafted for this purpose and will be submitted to the Government of India. The model Act is envisaged to be elastic enough to enable each State Government to frame rules under the Act to suit local conditions. The officers were further of the opinion that all avenues to re-educate the delinquent in his own environment should first be explored before committing him to a prison.

It is, of course, understood that those convicted of serious offences like murder and dacoity or such other serious offences should not be given the benefit of the Probation system. Such people suffer from deeper maladies and need radical treatment.

The Conference also decided that the probation system should be available to all irrespective of age or sex or any other condition of the offender, if he or she is one who could benefit ov the system.

Hitherto only those below 24 years could be placed under probation. In U.P. the facility is limited to first offenders only while Madras has special consideration for women offenders.

Hitherto only first class magistrates or those specially empowered under the existing Act could place convicted persons under probation. Now the Conference has recommended that any magistrate who is empowered to commit a person should be vested with adequate authority to release him on probation. It has also been suggested that the magistrate be requested to refer all cases coming up before them to probation officers, and there should be adequate number of officers with proper In-service training and manageable case load to do the work. The Conference laid adequate stress on the type of persons to be recruited and Shri P. N. Saxena has been entrusted with the task of framing a suitable syllabus for In-service training of Probation officers. The Conference also felt that the present grades of salaries of Probation Officers were inadequate and suitable revision of grades and scales of pay should be considered. The Probation service should be so organized that it may offer opportunities for further promotion in the line or in allied vocations.

NEW DEPARTMENT

One of the most important recommendations of the Conference is that a Directorate of Correction should be set up in each State. This department may exclude the Prison Department but should manage the operation of the Children's Act, Remand Homes, Juvenile Courts, Certified institutions for Children, Homes and Probation Service for Juveniles, Borstal Schools, Reformatories, Probation Service for Adults, After-Care of the conditionally discharged persons, After-Care, Control of Beggary, prevention of immoral traffic and the like.

At the end of the Conference the Chief Probation Officers participated in a panel discussion with 47 senior prison officials from 15 States in India, now undergoing a specialized training at the Tata Institute of Social Sciences. Though very limited in terms of participants the Conference is a milestone towards better Probation Service in India and a progressive approach to the problem of social defence and welfare.

CHAITANYA

The World Of Stamps

BY KUNG

Story Of A Great Artist

BERRY OF NEW ZEALAND

MOST collectors are so bothered about the beauty of the stamps which adorn their albums that they never give a thought to the genius of the men who made these miniature masterpieces possible. Those who create modern stamps are drawn in direct line of descent from men like Joubert de la Ferte and other giants of ancient days, carrying on a great tradition.

Perhaps the most well-known designer in the British Empire, James Berry has created a score of gems for New Zealand. All his work shows a deep sense of preparation; there is balance and perfection in every line of it. The crowning achievement in his career is undoubtedly the 9d value of the New Zealand 'Peace' Set — a brilliant piece of work by every artistic standard.

Below is a short sketch of Berry, his life and his work, as set out in an article published many years ago in the "Philatelic Magazine".

During the last few years, the Postal Authorities of the British Empire have produced a number of fine pictorial stamps — each of superlative beauty and interest, and New Zealand, in particular, has set up a high standard of excellence with attractively designed pictorials. The New Zealand Post Office maintains a policy of seeking the widest publicity for its stamps and impending new issues are usually heralded by the publication of full details likely to appeal to the collector, including information on printing, designs, plate numbers, and— particular interest — the ntities of the artists res- sible for the original sket-

miliar to collectors all the world, the work of ames Berry is held in esteem, and it is cus- to associate this art- h some of the finest lesigns produced.

nly fourteen years ry first started design- ing stamps, but during that time he has been very prolific and has had sketches accepted for over 50 stamps issued by New Zealand and the Dependencies, which must constitute a very high record for any stamp artist.

Spell Of Farming

Born at Dulwich, London, a few years before the first World War, James Berry left his secondary school to join a City Insurance Company, but after two years, the call of adventure prevailed, and at the age of 18 he emigrated to New Zealand to take up farm work. The farming lasted for three years, after which he turned his attention to commercial art, working first in an advertising agency and later as an artist and copywriter on the newspaper "The Dominion".

Stamp designing is naturally only one branch of his activities and other important commissions have included the design of the gold medal presented to Jean Batten by the Royal New Zealand Aero Club, the obverse of the Centennial medal and an historical booklet containing over 200 illustrations published during the Centennial celebrations in 1940.

Berry first became interested in stamp designing in 1932, and his sketch "The Road to Health" was accepted and used for the Health issue of 1933. At the time, this stamp received some adverse criticism, particularly from the Philatelic Press, and, although it will be admitted that the design fell short of the high standard of his later work, the printing and production were crude, and hardly did justice to the artist's effort.

The following year, his entry for the annual Health stamp was again accepted, and on the 26th October, 1934, this appeared in the neat "Crusader" design which proved very popular and certainly showed a marked improvement on the issue of the previous year.

During the succeeding years, the New Zealand Post Office used his work regularly and some notable examples of his designs include the Airmail set and Silver Jubilee commemoratives of 1936, and in 1938, the high value pictorials of Cook Islands and the Dominion Health stamp with the pretty design depicting children playing on the lawn. In 1939, Western Samoa issued the popular "Robert Louis Stevenson" set, for which Berry was commissioned to produce the two low values. In the same year, he designed a new 6d. Special Delivery stamp for New Zealand and an entirely new set of Postage Dues to replace the old-fashioned design which had been in use for over 37 years.

N.Z. Centenaries

To commemorate the Centenary of British Sovereignty in 1940, the Dominion issued a set of 13 values which many collectors regard as one of the finest British Colonial commemoratives ever produced. The issue was certainly popular and admirers of his previous work were pleased to see that Berry's sketches had been used for nine of the designs which were finely executed and presented a capable interpretation of the historic events commemorated. In 1945, he prepared the design for the Health issue and there was an unprecedented demand for the two bi-coloured Peter Pan stamps reproducing the famous statue in Kensington Gardens.

Most stamp designs however good, bring forth adverse criticism from some quarters and as it is impossible to please everybody, Berry's aim is to produce a sketch which will appeal to the mass of people generally.

In doing so however, he endeavours to maintain a high standard of artistic merit, for he regards the postage stamp as a miniature ambassador for New Zealand, providing the best form of tourist and publicity value for the Dominion.

Many Problems

The designing of stamps is a specialised form of art and the production of a perfect picture in so limited a space presents many problems to the artist. For example, it may not be generally realised that the original sketch for a design must be at least three or four times the size of the ultimate stamps, and for some years, Berry has prepared his designs six times normal. This means that the artist is working on an area thirty-six times enlarged and he has to visualise how each part of his design will appear when it is reduced, and to eliminate all fine lines and close work which will probably fill in or disappear entirely when the camera has transferred the drawing to normal size. Similarly, any lettering less than one sixth of an inch in depth will be practically impossible to read without the aid of a magnifying glass.

When he is about to prepare a series of sketches for submission to the Post Office, Berry encounters another problem, for it is often difficult to decide on the style of design to be adopted. If the issue is commemorative, the complete series of designs should reproduce as far as possible a pictorial story of the occasion or personage being celebrated, and here the artist has a great deal of scope to present his subject matter in full detail.

On the other hand, the modern trend in stamp designs is simplicity, reducing all details to an absolute minimum, and it is no easy matter to strike a balance between the two.

When New Zealand decided to issue a Peace commemorative, the Postmaster-General invited competitive designs from several well-known artists and stamp designers and the sketches were judged by a selection committee of Post Office Officials and noted philatelists.

The whole series of eleven values was chosen from James Berry's entries and in this work, the longest set he has yet produced, the artist has demonstrated his rare ability for achieving the happy medium between simplicity and detailed design.

Also Collects

As might be expected, Mr. Berry is himself a stamp collector, and at a recent meeting of the Royal Philatelic Society of New Zealand of which he is an active member, he read a paper describing the designs of the Peace set.

½d. value. Symbolises the return to peace after six arduous years of conflict. The central design shows Lake Matheson and the Southern Alps including Mount Cook (12,349 ft.) and part of the Fox Glacier. The border contains sprays of Red Kowhai. Early Maori fish-hooks are shown at each end of the "Postage-Revenue" label.

1d. value. In the original design on view at New Zealand House, London, the portrait of His Majesty is in the centre of Parliament House instead of on the left.

3d. value. Designed as a tribute to the Royal New Zealand Air Force, has their badge in the centre and a background of a "Lancaster" bomber and a "Spitfire" fighter with a laurel spray for victory. On the right are an "Empire" flying boat and a "York" transport plane with the dove of peace to symbolise the return of civil aviation to peaceful pursuits.

4d. value. A training scene in Egypt is depicted in the left background and includes a British "Valentine" tank, many of which were manned by New Zealand crews.

5d. value. Is a tribute to all who served in the Royal Navy and the Mercantile Marine. In the left-hand panel is shown H.M.N.Z.S. 'Achilles' who played a valiant part in the battle against the German pocket battleship "Graf Spee" at River Plate, and at the right, the merchant ship "Dominion Monarch" which is the largest cargo ship trading between New Zealand and Great Britain.

8d. value. The central design shows a knight holding a banner and is based on the stained-glass window of the Memorial Hall of Wellington Boys' College. This stamp pays honour to the service and devotion of youth who made the supreme sacrifice in the nation's cause and indirectly honours Lieutenant-General Sir Bernard Freyberg, V.C., who as a boy received part of his education at Wellington College.

Masterpiece

9d. value. When he was preparing his sketch of this stamp, the artist wrote to Mr. P. Watts-Rule who was the architect of St. James' Chapel at Walho Gorge, and asked for details of this wonderful altar window. In reply, Mr. Watts-Rule stated that in 1927, he had a visit from Archdeacon J. A. Julius who wished to build a small church at Walho Gorge, and described the view of the glacier which would be obtained from the altar as far more wonderful than any stained glass window could be.

The clergyman asked Mr. Watts-Rule to dispense with the conventional idea of a stained glass which the architect did and, after making several sketches, the church was built in 1940, Mr. Berry gives the credit for this beautiful design to Dean Julius for his inspired conception of such an unusual window and to Mr. Watts-Rule who helped to carry it out with such good effect. The letters I.H.S. on each flower vase represents the words Jesus Hominum Salvator, meaning Jesus the Saviour of Men.

1/- value. This Memorial Carillon was heard by many people of Great Britain at the Newcastle-upon-Tyne Exhibition where it was temporarily erected in 1929. It was later housed in Hyde Park before being shipped to the Dominion and to-day, the perpetual Light of Remembrance which shines from the top is a constant tribute to those who gave their lives in both World Wars. The design of this stamp is in the modern style of straightforward simplicity without any border and for this reason it was not suitable for printing in two colours. The foliage at the lower left of the base is New Zealand cabbage tree.

Some people may imagine that stamp designing is simply a question of dashing off a design and collecting a large cheque, but it is not as simple as that. Each sketch has to pass the selection committee who make many suggestions for alterations and improvements and for this particular series of nine designs, the artist prepared no less than 2[illegible] separate drawings!

Elizabethans Under Way

WORK is going on at top speed on the lower values (1c-5c) of the new Queen Elizabeth series of Canada, states a correspondent in 'Stamp Collecting', London. The design is said to be 'slightly stylised', and the stamps will be printed in the new colours which were being introduced in the last George VI series. The stamps will be engraved, and an assurance is given that the portrait chosen will be a great improvement on the much-criticised Royal Visit stamp of 1951.

To Honour The Fallen

The one bit of cheering news in 1940 when the Battle of France was at its height came from the invasion of the tiny village of Narvik lying well in the Artic Circle far in the northernmost reaches of Norway. Narvik stands at the head of a Fjord and although it might not appear very important from a casual look at the map, the fact remains that it was a main supply base for minerals for the German army.

Germany had forcibly occupied Denmark and Norway during the early part of April, 1940, and the Allied offensive aimed at Narvik was made ready within a month. Numerous classes of soldiers — light infantry, a half brigade of the Foreign Legion, a Polish detachment — all these, under the leadership of Colonel Bethouart, were assigned the storming of this lonely and well-nigh inaccessable outpost which had such great strategic value.

The Allied troops carried the day against a numerically superior and far better equipped enemy. The short campaign — a form of combined operations in which all kinds of men and material were used, stands out as an epic of heroism and tenacity.

To recall the sacrifices of those valiant fighters of 1940, a Column has been erected at the same place where the soldiers fell. This column is the central motif of the new stamp which has been released on the 20th of May on the occasion of the 12th anniversary of the great victory at Narvik.

New Dutch Set

A new definitive series is in preparation for the Netherlands. Probably meant for release early during the coming year, the new series will replace the current set bearing the Juliana portrait.

The lower values will bear designs showing a large numeral, while the higher values will portray the Queen. This means that the current stamps will have had a comparatively short life, and although there is a good demand for the higher values of Holland for genuine commercial mail, the fact remains that supplies should be fairly short. So now is the time to complete sets and lay in a few extra copies of the scarcer denominations.

Natal Ready To Quit Union

DURBAN, June 7 (PTI-Reuter).

A GREAT crowd massed here last night at a "Voice of Natal" political rally roared "yes" when a Natal Torch Commando leader asked them slowly "Are you prepared to take the consequences if Natal is forced to stand on her own?"

Just before the speaker E. G. Ford had asked them whether they wanted Natal to remain in a "Broederbond" (Secret Nationalist Party Organisation) Republic if such a Republic were declared "on the pretext of Volkswil" (Will of the People).

The crowd had roared 'no" in answer.

Mr. Ford said he asked the questions so that the "Voice of Natal" might give the Torch Commando instructions.

After the crowd has responded, he said, "We of the Torch Commando will carry out your instructions. In the perilous days that lie ahead we will have to call upon all our reserves of faith. courage and determination."

Senator George Heaton Nicholls, a former South African High Commissioner in London, presiding at the rally said it was Natal's task to make the Union realise that the common ground for co-operation between the White races was a faithful adherence to the Act of Union.

RACIAL OUTLOOK

Senator Nicholls said Natal could put an end to racial intolerance and Broederbond planning because it was the only one of the four provinces which signed the contract of the union which had the necessary strength, cohesion and ability to arrest by constitutional means the tide of racial destruction now sweeping South Africa.

In a message read to the rally, opposition leader Jacobus Strauss said all that was best in English-speaking South Africa combined with all that was best in African-speaking South Africa would share in the struggle of Natal for political defency, constitutional Government and that tair play known as 'justice.' "We shall share that struggle through thick and thin". Mr. Strauss said.

T. U. LEADER FORCED TO RESIGN

JOHANESBURG, June 7 (PTI): Mr. Solly Sachs, General Secretary of the Garment Workers Union for 24 years has resigned from the post from today.

Mr. Sachs was recently ordered by the Minister of Justice Mr. Charles Swart under the Suppression of Communism Act to resign, not to attend public meetings and to remain in Transvaal his home province for two years.

Mr. Swart gave Mr. Sachs 30 days in which to resign and this period ends today. Mr. Sachs said in an interview last night that in the terms of the judgment given in the Supreme Court of Pretoria on Thursday upholding the orders served on him by Mr. Swart, he had tendered his resignation.

"I am out of the Union but not out of the fight".

"I have no intention of supplying Swart with details of my future plans but I shall not rest. "I shall always remember he deprived me of my life's work, my freedom and my livelihood" he said.

12 Satyagrahis Jailed

KOLHAPUR, June 7 (PTI): Twelve Socialists who offered Satyagraha as a protest against the increase in food grain prices were arrested here last evening.

They were each sentenced to one month's simple imprisonment and a fine of Rs. 50 by the city magistrate.

THE FAMOUS ASTROLOGER

Gold Medals and Certificates from Maharajas, Judges and notables. Annual monthly details Rs. 5 & 3 questions Rs. 2. Horoscope or writing time required. Pandit Kaliyur M. SRINIVASACHARIAR THAPONIDHI, Madras 17.

Sampurnanand's Faith In Socialism

(From Our Correspondent)

INDORE CITY, June 7.

"I believe in socialism and therefore feel that there can be no permanent solution to the disputes among employers and employees unless socialism is established in this country," observed Mr. Sampurnanand, Home Minister of U.P. addressing a mammoth meeting here last evening.

Mr. Sampurnanand while discussing the question of growing unemployment in the country said the Congress Working Committee was now engaged in considering the question whether it should be the duty of the State to provide work to the unemployed as it is done in USSR and China and the Committee will shortly decide the matter. "I have full faith that our Government will have to take over this responsibility in immediate future if not now."

GIFT THAT SENT HIM TO JAIL

CHRISMAN, Illinois, June 7 (UPA): Police Chief Carl Sayres was surprised when citizens of this eastern Illinois village bought him a new squad car. It was the first squad car he ever had. He went for a drive around the town to celebrate.

By the time his spin was over, Sayres was in the local jail for assault and battery, drunkenness and transporting liquor with a broken seal in an automobile.

He pleaded guilty and paid a fine of dol. 113. The squad car was retrieved undamaged from a field where Sayres abandoned it. A new police chief was named to patrol streets.

Why Pakistan Fears Next World War

COLORADO SPRINGS, Colorado, June 7 (UPA): Five-year old Pakistan may be the first victim of any World War III, Mohammed Ali, Ambassador of Pakistan to the United States, told the Colorado Springs Council for the UNESCO, on Friday.

He pointed out that the new country lies adjacent to Communist-dominated Sinkiang and Tibet.

Concerning Kashmir, he explained, his country desires only a free and fair plebiscite of the people to determine their wishes in the matter of accession to Pakistan or India.

Czech Deputy Premier

LONDON, June 7, (PTI-Reuter): Dr. Josef Jkyssely, Solvak Commissioner of Health, was today appointed a Deputy Prime Minister of Czechoslovakia by President Klement Gottwald, the Czech news agency Ceteka said in a report received in London today.

Fair Deal For The Journalists

PLEA AT NAGPUR CONVENTION

NAGPUR, June 7 (PTI): Mr. Justice J. R. Mudholkar of the Nagpur High Court today pleaded for a "fair deal" to the working journalist.

He was inaugurating the convention of Working Journalists' of Madhya Pradesh here under the auspices of the Nagpur Journalists' Association. Mr. K. P. Narayanan, Editor Nagpur Times", presided.

About 50 working journalists from all over Madhya Pradesh are attending the convention which will for a Madhya Pradesh Union of Working Journalists.

He called upon the journalists to organise themselves into trade unions. "These are days of collective bargaining and no demand of a class of persons, however, just, could be effective unless it is made by the class as a whole", he said.

SET FIRE TO PARLIAMENT HOUSE

To Attract Attention Of Government!

NEW DELHI, June 7 (PTI): The Resident Magistrate of New Delhi today framed charges under Sec. 436 of the Indian Penal Code against Haridas Saha, a Bengali refugee youth, for "intending to cause destruction" of Parliament House building by setting fire to it.

The accused pleaded guilty.

In his statement, Haridas Saha said that he intended to "cause some damage to Government, but I had no intention to destroy the building. I committed this mischief to oring to the notice of the Government that a Custom's case had been decided against me in which I was quite innocent. Otherwise I could not attract the attention of the Government. I carried petrol and match box with this design in my mind."

Orders in the case will be issued on Monday.

Haridas Saha was arrested by the police on May 31 in Parliament House after a curtain and wood panels were found burning.

FAZL ALI SWORN IN

BHUBANESWAR, June 7 (PTI) Mr. Fazl Ali was today sworn in as Governor of Orissa in succession to Mr. Asaf Ali at a special ceremony held in the Orissa Assembly hall. The oath of office was administered by the Chief Justice of Orissa, Mr. B Jagannath Das.

Leading officials and non-officials of the state including leaders of various parties of the Orissa Assembly were then presented to the Governor.

TWO PILOTS KILLED

TOKYO, June 7 (PTI-Reuter): Two American pilots were killed today when two propeller-driven aircraft collided in mid-air about thirty miles south of Tokyo.

JAIPUR, June 7 (PTI): The headquarters of the Delhi Area Command will be shifting to Jaipur shortly, it is reliably learnt here today.

CENTRAL ACADEMY TO FOSTER CULTURAL UNITY

NEW DELHI, June 7 (PTI).

THE Government of India have decided to constitute an Indian Academy of Dance, Drama and Music to be called "Sangeet Natak Akadami", with a view to fostering and developing Indian dance, drama (including films) and music and to promote through them the cultural unity of the country.

The main functions of the Academy will be the co-ordination of the activities of regional or State academies of dance, drama and music and the promotion of cultural exchanges in the fields of dance, drama and music with other countries. It will co-operate with such similar academies, as there may be and other institutions and associations for the furtherance of its objects and for the enrichment of Indian culture as a whole.

FOLK MUSIC

It will establish a library and a museum to promote research in the fields of Indian dance, drama and music. The Academy will ensure not only the exchange of ideas and enrichment of techniques between the different regions in regard to the arts of dance, drama and music but will establish, where necessary, theatre centres on the basis of regional languages and set up institutions providing training in the art of theatre including study of stagecraft and play production. It will also work for the revival and preservation of folk song and folk music in the country.

The headquarters of the Academy will be at New Delhi but may be shifted to any other place later with the consent of three fourths of the members of the Academy.

SEVEN LAKH STRIKE IN JAPAN

TOKYO, June 7, (PTI-Reuter): Seven hundred thousand workers were on strike throughout Japan today and another two million were holding demonstrations against Government policies, Trade Union Headquarters said.

But by midafternoon, police said there had been no serious incidents and the public had suffered little from strikes affecting public utilities.

Industries suffered an estimated 20 per cent reduction in electric power after an 8-hour strike by some generating plant workers.

Tokyo tram operators were reported to be adopting "slow-down" tactics but the service was not seriously affected.

Yesterday about 3,000 singing, flagwaving men and women marched through the streets of downtown Tokyo in an unauthorised parade to the city's Shimbashi station.

After about half an hour's demonstration before the station, they dispersed quietly. The parade followed a 3-hour Communist party meeting held with police permission.

Passengers Looted

BOMBAY, Saturday.

Passengers travelling in a rail motor car were looted yesterday near Bhurkhi station on the Ahmedabad-Dhandhuka section, according to a telegram received here today from the District Traffic Superintendent, Bhavnagar.

Robbers wounded one passenger badly. The guard of the rail motor sustained slight injuries, the telegram added.

Nine Burma Reds Killed

RANGOON, June 7, (PTI-Reuter): Burmese Government forces killed nine Communists in operations in Myingyan, 30 miles south of Mandalay, in Central Burma.

One Government soldier was killed and two injured, it added.

WOMAN WINS A RADIO STATION

MEDFORD, Massachusetts, June 7 (UPA): Radio giveaway shows reached the climax on Friday.

Mrs. Franklin Hart entered Radio Station WHIL's guessing contest and won—Radio Station WHIL.

She will own the station for one day, Monday, and has invited her neighbours to watch engineers and disc jockeys operate in her home.

A Phrase Does Lot Of Harm

CANBERRA, June 7 (PTI): External Affairs Minister Mr. Casey said yesterday that continued use of the term "White Australia policy", was doing Australia immense harm.

Mr. Casey said the term referring to Australia's immigration restrictions was outmoded, misleading and most offensive to all Asian peoples. He had never himself used the expressi noand it did not appear in any official document.

JUNE CLOTH PRICES UP

BOMBAY, Saturday: The prices of medium and coarse cloth and yarn have been revised upward for the month of June, it learnt here. In the case of the increases range from cent to 2.59 per cent o May price. In the case the increases range from cent to 3.6 per cent prices of corresponding

U.N. GENE ASSEMBL

UNITED NATION (PTI-Reuter): The next session of the United Nations General Assembly is due to open on October 14, the Secretary-General M. Trygve Lie said here today.

It was likely that the major political debate would be postponed until after the American presidential elections, he added.

CENTRAL BUDGET

NEW DELHI, June 7 (PTI): Discussion on demands for grants for 1952-53 in respect of the general budget, beginning in the House of the People on June 10, is scheduled to conclude on July 2. The first three days, June 10, 11 and 12 have been allotted for demands for grants in respect of the Defence and External Affairs Ministries. Finance and Food and Agriculture Ministries have been given two days each and others a day each or less.

Rewards To Kill Wild Animals

NAGPUR, June 6 (PTI): The Government of Madhya Pradesh have proclaimed rewards totalling over Rs. 1,600 for the destruction of wild animals in five districts of the state.

The rewards vary from Rs. 15 to Rs. 300 per beast depending on ferocity of the havoc caused by the beast.

Socialist Party's Claim

POONA, June 7 (PTI): S. M. Joshi, the Socialist leader, said here today that the Socialist Party welcomed the news that the selling prices of wheat and millets are to be shortly reduced. Mr. Joshi added that this was a "moral victory" for the agitation launched by the Socialist Party throughout Bombay state against the increase in food prices.

NYLON VEST SAVES G. I.

TOKYO, June 7 (PTI-Reuter): An American soldier rolled on to a Communist grenade to save his comrades and was not hurt by the explosion because he was wearing nylon armour, an Army spokesman here said yesterday.

An official report said that private Emile Pinard was lifted five feet in the air and knocked unconscious by the explosion, but his body was "hardly bruised."

Pinard and three others were on patrol in no-man's land when the grenade landed. They dived to the ground. Pinard said: "I found myself next to the grenade. I could not move away because some one was lying next to me, so I rolled on it. It would have got me anyway.

The American Army is at the moment issuing nylon vests weighing eight pounds on a trial basis to find out their effectiveness as body armour and whether they hinder soldier's movements.

The nylon vests consist of many layers of durable laminated nylon and contain no metal. The United States Army Departments announced earlier this year that they would resist 45 calibre bullet fired at point blank range.

Between You And Me

By "Me"

LAUGHTER, says Rajaji, is a great virtue and a rich heritage of the people of Tamilnad.

The potentialities of laughter are great, but there are limitations. Tamilnad can laugh away the blues, but it cannot laugh away the Reds.

* * *

Criticising that the Indian Army was purposely kept large to suppress the liberties of the Indian people, Mr. Harindranath Chattopadhyaya gave a warning to the Government that the time would come when armies in thousands would join the people.

For the early consummation of this event, people should join the army in thousands. At least, it will help recruitment.

* * *

Mr. K. M. Munshi disclosed a cheap recipe to attain Godhood. The whole process, he said, "consists of three parts. A man becomes 34 per cent of God by not spending one's own money but living on others; another 33 per cent by rejecting one's wife; and the last 33 per cent by putting on as little clothes as possible."

Unfortunately, the Government helps all these processes of percentages and averages by not keeping down unemployment, by austerity rations and scarcity of cloth. We would like to be proud citizens of a secular, free state, provided such Godhood is not forced on us against our will.

* * *

The U.P. Assembly Speaker has ruled that an M.L.A. can quote verses, but cannot sing them.

As it is, the new set-up is so full of "speechifying" and poetic talents, that Mr. Harindranath blossomed forth as the poet laureate of the Railway Budget. Octaves and crescendo will not help the pace of production.

* * *

Dismissing the Leftist Ben- Chintaman Deshmukh Communist critics that they were arguing on entirely different planes of ideology and appeal invited them to their point of view in a manner conducive to friendly

It is the story of Pan Mun on again. The Reds will neither give in nor give out.

* * *

Speaking on the Defence Budget, Dr. Shyamprasad Mookerjee said that the Army should be not merely a protective, but productive force.

This is the first time we hear of the role of the Army in terms of community project.

* * *

Mr. Chintaman Deshmukh played a neat joke on Miss Anne Mascarenhas, who flaunted a packet of ration rice in Parliament as unfit for human consumption. He requested her to hand over the packet for examination, took it home, neatly cooked and ate it, and proudly announced that it looked well and he relished it. Poor Anne Mascarenhas lost both her argument and rice. No wonder that Mr. Kidwai pompously announced that there was no difference of opinion between him and the Finance Minister.

* * *

Mr. Harindranath Chattopadhyaya complains that institutions receiving government aid are anaemic and reactionary in their views.

If so, why raise a hue and cry against the withdrawal of food subsidy?

* * *

In his philippic against the Communists, Dr. Satyanarain Sinha enunciated the dictum, "If there had been no Telengana, there would have been no Rayalaseema."

It may be hypothetically true. But Andhra Kesari Prakrasam has progressively progressed from Rayalaseema to Telengana.

* * *

"I am a trade unionist first and a minister next," said Mr. V. V. Giri addressing the Trade Unionists in Bombay.

We don't analyse a minister part by part. We are more concerned with what he is, from first to last.

* * *

Speaking against further financial burdens, Rajaji said "any last straw will break the Madrasi camel."

Since the time of Dr. Johnson's dictionary, there have been no camels in Madras, save those donated to temples for processional paraphernalia. They carry their keepers only, and the question of last straw doesn't arise.

* * *

RUMOURS of the impending devaluation of the Pakistani rupee are rampant in Karachi and Bombay markets. Mr. Zafrullah Khan, at a press conference, has flatly denied these rumours and declared that the Pakistan Cabinet had not even remotely thought of devaluation.

Of course, no responsible minister can commit himself or give advance hints of the cooking of fiscal policy, as it will hit the government and only benefit the speculators. But Mr. Zafrullah is drawing too much on human credulity when he naively suggests that the Pak Cabinet is not keeping a close watch on the ups and downs of the rupee in a crashing market. The fate of the Pak rupee is hanging in the balance. Though fixed at 26 pence exchange rate, it is sold below the devalued Indian rupee, which stands at 18 pence rate. But the Cabinet or its spokesmen have to put up a brave face and a bold front for "status quo", even knowing that the ground is fast slipping.

A few days before his departure to America on a fateful financial mission, the late Sir Stafford Cripps, Chancellor of the Exchequer, told pressmen that Britain would not devalue her currency; and if devaluation was to come, it would have to walk over his dead body. Devaluation did come quick and short, and poor Cripps lived long enough to implement the same. Put not your trust in a politician. He conceals more than he reveals.

* * *

Long before, under the British Raj, when the Government of India was faced with a series of budget deficits due to the Non-co-operation Movement under Mahatma Gandhi's lead, Mr. Ramsay MacDonald angrily boasted that the credit of the India Government was as strong as that of the Bank of England, and that the whole resources of the Bank would be at the disposal of the India Government. Shortly after, the Bank of England and other banks in the Commonwealth had to close down for three days to adjust themselves to the devalued currency!

So Mr. Zafrullah will excuse us if we take his words at a discount. Though often indulging in profession of truth, Mr. Zafrullah is not saint-veracity. His role in the United Nations on the Kashmir issue was an amazing feat of tight-rope walking. But one wonders why Mr. Zafrullah spoke on an issue, which was primarily the concern of the Finance Minister.

* * *

In post-devaluation days, Pakistan's Cabinet rode a high horse and started a currency war with India. Trade between the two countries automatically ceased, and we were belligerents in the world of commerce and finance. India was badly mauled, though Pakistan also could not come out unscathed. The Korean war and America's stock - piling programme brought a bumper price for her primary produce and raw materials. India left the Pakistan market and went to America for her raw cotton supplies, while Pakistan was prepared to shake hands with Dr. Malan for a few shiploads of coal! Though she made big money in cotton, foodgrains, hide and skins and wool, she lost heavily on raw jute, because India, more or less a monopolist consumer, refused to touch it. Now Korean trade winds have begun to blow in the reverse direction and Pakistan's treasury feels the pinch very badly. One does not invite devaluation. It forces itself.

* * *

GOVERNORS' nominations to the State Councils of representatives to cover art, literature and other cultural interests have not given satisfaction to the public.

Rajaji's nomination to the Madras Council was challenged by his Communist opponents on the ground that he was neither an artiste nor a literateur. Similarly, another State Governor's nominations have been challenged on the ground that art and cultural interests have been completely left out, and that the Governor has missed the purpose of such nominations. In the Council of States, the President has nominated Mr. Prithvi Raj Kapoor and Shrimati Rukmini Devi to represent art and cultural interests, and the choice is in tune with the purpose of the nominations. In Madras, Mr. G. Venkatachalam, the well known art critic, has been nominated to the Upper Chamber. Barring these few exceptions, no artiste or literateur of eminence has been honoured, and in the Bombay Council one does not know who represents art and cultural interests. The object of nomination is defeated if other vested interests are brought in the Council of State by the back door, neglecting legitimate interests that have to be represented.

* * *

In this context, the nomination of Vidwan T. Chowdiah to the Mysore State Council comes as a pleasant surprise. Mysore State has been well known for its patronage of art and culture, and the Raj Pramukh has served the cause of art by nominating this top class violinist to represent the art interests of the State. Mr. Chowdiah has been hailed as the Menuhin of India and is inventor of the seven-stringed violin which has revolutionised the pace and tempo of Karnataki music. He has trained many students in the seven-stringed violin and most of them are top-rankers today. The cult of violin has taken strong roots in Mysore, and some of the rulers have been star performers in private. The predecessor of the present Maharaja was a maestro of a high order and successfully carried on experiments in the orchestration of Karnataki music. Moreover, the Dasara celebrations in Mysore have been associated with music festivals in which top-rankers, including Hindustani artistes, participated. The late Khan Saheb Abdul Karim Khan was a favourite of the Mysore Durbar, and his genius was recognised and rewarded. Miss Thambu Chetty, the class violinist, who made a name by her recitals in the West, hails from Mysore. With a Catholic outlook and cosmopolitan taste, Mysore has served the cause of music and other fine arts, and it is to be hoped that Mr. Chowdiah's nomination will be a harbinger of better things to come.

* * *

ANDHRA has once again become the problem province and is giving a headache to the Congress and the Centre. The personal talks between Swami Sitaram and Pandit Nehru and the long-range negotiations with the Andhra leaders have proved futile, and the Swamiji has started his fast as per schedule.

Also a batch of individual Satyagrahis has been selected to picket local Government offices. In one of his recent interviews, Rajaji was in favour of the early advent of a separate Andhra State, which he said would conduce to better administration. But the battle is over the city of Madras, and Rajaji will be a hard nut to crack on that issue. During his first Ministry in Madras the Legislature passed a resolution urging the formation of a separate Andhra State, and Rajaji forwarded the resolution to the Secretary of State strongly recommending the immediate formation of an Andhra province.

* * *

There was, however, difference of opinion on the inclusion of the city of Madras in the Andhra province. Rajaji was against it and advised the Andhra conference held in the middle of 1938 in Madras that they should ask for an Andhra province without including in it the city of Madras. The demand, was, however, otherwise. Dr. S. Radhakrishnan, now Vice-President of the Republic, presided over that session and he took the conference resolution to Lord Zetland, the then Secretary of State, in person. The position continues to be "status quo". During his election tour in the Andhra province Pt. Nehru plainly told the advocates of separate Andhra that nobody stood against the demand, and that a bi-partisan agreement between the Tamils and Telugus over Madras city was the first pre-requisite for its early advent. It is surprising that a good Congressman and Sarvodaya worker like Swami Sitaram should shirk the main issue and go about beating the air with slogans of a separate Andhra.

* * *

The Congress is pledged to the formation of linguistic states, but their early advent is possible only by agreement between parties. The issue of separate Andhra is interlinked with Samyukta Karnataka and Aikya Kerala, where rival claims are put up by different parties for the same territory on various grounds. With these issues looming large, the claim of United Maharashtra cannot stay behind.

In the North, Master Tara Singh, the thunderer, is carrying on a raging, tearing campaign for Sikhisthan. On the top of it is the demand of the Nagas for an independent and sovereign Nagastan. In May, 1951, the Nagas held a plebiscite on the issue of independence, and almost the entire adult population voted in its favour. Their signatures and thumb-impressions were collected and sent to the President of India. According to Mr. Sri Prakasa, the former Governor of Assam, "The Nagas are a wonderfully disciplined and organised people. They have captured the electrical installations put up by the Americans during the war and are distributing electricity to the surrounding places. They are running their own schools and have their own law courts. They had refused to participate in the recent elections, and it was not possible to induce even a single individual among them to stand up for election."

* * *

During his recent visit to Assam and Sikkim, Pt. Nehru declared himself against the formation of independent Himalayan states on the border line of India, as they would not be able to stand on their own legs against the onrushing tide of Communism which is sweeping the other side of the Himalayas. This has not cut ice with the Nagas and Mr. Phizo, the Naga chief, has invited Pt. Nehru to visit the land of the Nagas and to study the solidarity of their movement for independence. The Nagas have intimated their intention to start Satyagraha for independent Nagasthan.

The wounds of partition are not yet healed. With disruptionists movements threatening our border and endangering our security, one can understand the caution and hesitation of Pt. Nehru to reopen the problem of separate states at present. So a special responsibility devolves on the advocates of separate states to put their heads together, settle up their differences and make the line clear for their early consummation.

* * *

The situation becomes more complicated with the threat of Communists to launch a countrywide agitation on the linguistic provinces. Already the Communists have reaped a bumper harvest by exploiting the unrest and discontent, following the delay in the formation of linguistic provinces. Their electoral gains in Telengana and Andhra are mainly due to this factor. Their companionate alliance with independent Dravidasthan advocates has proved to be a gainful occupation during the elections. Now they are concentrating on the disintegration of the Nizam State, as it will give them Telengana intact and at the same time win supporters for them from the Telugus, Kannadigas and Maharashtrians, who believe that this disintegration will assure the early advent of linguistic states. This may make popular feelings flare up, but will not ensure early solution.

The Working Committee which recently met in Delhi considered the issue of linguistic provinces but postponed decision. It should take up a more positive attitude and give a helping hand to the leaders of provinces to explore avenues of agreement among themselves and at least reduce points of conflict. Mere insistence on bi-partisan agreement for the formation of linguistic provinces is likely to be misunderstood as a tall order or mere dilatory tactics.

Bombay Not To Decontrol

BUT PRICES TO BE LOWERED SHORTLY

Minister Explains Policy

BOMBAY, Saturday.

MR. YESHWANTRAO CHAVAN, Minister for Civil Supplies, Government of Bombay, told reporters today that Bombay was not thinking in terms of decontrol and as such there was no likelihood of its following the example of Madras.

He, however, stated that the Government of Bombay would watch the experiment that is being made by Madras with keen interest.

At this, a reporter asked whether in case the Madras experiment proves successful Bombay would follow suit.

ANSWER: I suppose if it is successful we will naturally have to.

Mr. Chavan disclosed that at present his mind was working only on the reduction of food prices. As far as he was concerned he had come to a decision in this matter and prices of foodgrains in Bombay would be reduced shortly, but he could not say to what extent. In this connection, he was rushing to Calcutta to meet the Union Food Minister Mr. Rafi Ahmed Kidwai who is at present there. He would discuss with Mr. Kidwai certain specific matters with regard to the reduction of food prices.

Asked whether he would discuss the question of decontrol also Mr. Chavan said that he had never thought of decontrol and that he was not going to discuss that question with Mr. Kidwai. Mr. Chavan will be returning to Bombay on Wednesday by which time a decision on Bombay's food policy will be announced.

Mr. Chavan said that since the Madras policy was being tried out by an experienced man like Rajaji he felt that it would be given a fair trial.

Mr. S. K. Patil approached by the press for his reactions said "I heartily welcome the Madras decision to decontrol foodgrains. I hope everybody in Madras will behave in a manner suggested by C. R. so that no hardship comes to the country. I am sure the Government of Bombay will at least now profitably learn from the Madras decision. Even if Bombay cannot lift controls they can allow open markets under conditions suggested by the B.P.C.C."

MR. Y. B. CHAVAN.

Grain Imports From U.S.

BOMBAY, Saturday: India has received the largest amount of grains exported from the United States in the ten months from July 1951 to April 1952 to all countries, according to an official report by the U.S. Department of Agriculture, released here today.

The total amount of grains exported to India from the U.S. during the period was 3,031,000 long tons, the next recepient in amount being Germany which received 2,021,000 tons and the United Kingdom banking third with 1,485,000 tons, according to the report.

MADRAS DE-CONTROL SCHEME

Kidwai's Explanation

LUCKNOW, June 7 (PTI): Mr. Kidwai said here yesterday that Madras State had been divided in six zones five of them were self-sufficient and the sixth was deficit zone.

Some surplus districts and some deficit districts had been joined to form a self sufficient zone.

He added: "In each one there will be free movement of grain from one district to another and rationing will be abolished. However, cheap grain will be supplied in the present rationed area at the rate of five chatacks per units. There would be free market where people can supplement their diet."

The Union Minister said that in the deficit zones rice would be supplemented from outside the state Madras Government, he said, had a stock of more than a four and half lakh tons of rice which will be available whenever there is any shortage of rice; besides the Government of India would supply two lakh tons of rice mainly for deficit zones but surplus of it would be available for other zones.

Foodgrains Movement In Coorg

MERCARA, June 7 (PTI): Relaxation of the movement of foodgrains in Coorg state announced yesterday will not apply to about 83 villages bordering Madras and Mysore. This was to prevent smuggling of foodgrains from Coorg into these states.

C.R's Move Welcomed

JAIPUR, June 7 (PTI): Mr. Bhogilal Pandya, Food Minister, Rajasthan, welcoming the bold step taken by Mr. C. Rajagopalachari in removing control on food grains said this was another weapon of Rajaji to fight communism in the state.

Rajasthan was the first state in India to remove control on sugar cloth and yarn. We have only price control now, added Mr. Pandya.

Rotten Flour To Be Replaced

SYDNEY, June 7 (PTI-Reuter): The Australian Government had decided to unload, recondition and sell in Sydney the cargo of four thousand six hundred tons of flour, which has lain for four months in the hold of the freighter 'Mildura', it was officially learned here today.

The cargo, worth 230,000 Australian pounds, was a gift from Australia to the Indian Government. 'Mildura' could not get a crew and was recently sold to a Japanese buyer.

To honour the gift as part of the Colombo Plan, the Australian Government will replace the 'Mildura's' cargo on the British India ship 'Punda' which is due at Sydney this month.

Kolhapur Is Quiet

KOLHAPUR, June 7 (PTI): The situation in Kolhapur City is quiet today after yesterday's hartal and the disturbances which followed it. The hartal was called by the United Front of Workers as a protest against the increase in food prices.

200 persons out of the total of 350 arrested last evening were released late last night and this morning.

BRITISH TROOPS RESORT TO TEAR GAS

Koje P.O.W. Camp Developments

KOJE ISLAND, Korea, June 7 (PTI-Reuter).

BRITISH troops today threw tear gas grenades into a Communist prisoner-of-war camp here to force the inmates remove blankets from the barbed wire enclosures to shield possible digging of escape tunnels.

American engineers earlier abandoned their search for tunnels after unsuccessful digging of pits outside the enclosure.

Shortly before the troops used tear gas, the prisoners had obeyed an order by Major D. Bancroft, British Guard Commander to remove English language signs accusing the United Nations guards of artocities.

British Air Vice-Marshal A. C. Bouchier arrived on Koje Island today and after a conference with the Camp Commandant, Brig.-Gen. Boatner, watched British troops drilling outside the compound.

Vice-Marshal Bouchier made his visit at the suggestion of Gen. Mark Clark, Supreme Commander, and represented the three British Chiefs of Staff.

With the arrival of the visitors speculation increased concerning the date of "operation big shift" will split the prisoners into groups of five hundred each — with or without the co-operation of the prisoners themselves.

A United Nations Communique tonight said the United Nations would not return again to the Korean truce talks until June 11 "or at such time thereafter as the Communists desire."

DADOO REFUSES BAIL

JOHANNESBURG, June 7 (UPI): Dr. Yusuf Dadoo, President of the South African Indian Congress, and David Bopane, President of Transval African Congress, refused to accept bail when they appeared in court here yesterday for formal hearing of the case under Justice Minister Swart's Anti-Communist Act.

The two leaders of the non-European movement in Transval were arrested on Thursday night when they addressed a public meeting. The main speaker at the meeting was Mr. D. N. Pritt, Queen's counsel, on democracy. Dr. Dadoo and Mr. Bopane were both "named" by Mr. Swart a week ago and forbidden to address public meeting or hold any public offices. They spent the night in police lock-up-here.

SOLVE PROBLEMS OF TRIBALS

Russian Example Is Good, Says Nehru

NEW DELHI, June 7 (PTI).

BOTH President Rajendra Prasad and Prime Minister Nehru today emphasised that the problems of twenty million tribal people of India should be handled with sympathy and imagination.

The tribal people, they said, needed schools, dispensaries, hospitals, roads, cottage industries and various other things but above all what was necessary was a proper approach.

They were addressing a three-day conference convened by the Government of India to discuss the problems of the scheduled tribes. Dr. K. N. Katju, Home Minister of the Government of India, presided.

The Conference opened in the Central Hall of Parliament House.

IMPROVEMENT

The President said that there could and should be no idea or intention of forcing anything on the tribal people either by way of religion, language or mode of living and customs. Facilities for education and for general improvement in their economic life should be provided for them and it should be left to them to choose whether they would like to be assimilated with and absorbed by the surrounding society for would like to maintain their own separate tribal existence.

Dr. Prasad

EDUCATION

The President thought that the basic form of education would suit them well. The poorer section should be given not only education and books, etc., free but hostel accommodation and scholarships should be given to them on as extensive a scale as the finances would permit.

Necessary help, financial and otherwise, should be given to induce them to take to settled life. Government should take steps to give them employment in the public services for which suitable candidates with minimum qualifications might be available.

Above all, efforts should be made to make them feel that they were an important and integral part of the nation and they had to play their part in it as any other community or group in the country.

PSYCHOLOGICAL APPROACH

Nehru's Call

The Prime Minister, Mr. Nehru, addressing the tribal conference analysed the roots of the problem and urged for a "friendly and understanding" approach to the tribal people, shorn of all sense of superiority complex and trying to impose on them a way of life which was not theirs.

He said the approach should not be of "what we consider best for them" but a "psychological approach executed in a missionary spirit." He added, "approach them in a spirit of co-operation live with them, eat with them and learn from them and then educate gradually in their own way."

"I am quite conscious", continued the Prime Minister, "that some of the ways of the tribal people are much better than the ways of other people. As a matter of fact they are in many ways better than us. We have a great deal to learn from the tribal people.

Mr. Nehru.

WHAT USE FREEDOM?

Our Failures

Mr. Nehru went on "for half a century or more, we have had a struggle for freedom in this country, culminating in the achievement of independence. That struggle itself apart from the result, had a liberating tendency. It did affect somewhat the tribes in the central parts of the frontier areas, it did not affect did not affect Partly because were cut off from in the old days other reasons.

WORK OF

"In fact the the other way officers or sometimes the missionaries who were there. The missionaries did very good work there and I am full of praise for them, but politically speaking, they did not particularly like changes in India. In fact, just when changes were coming in India, there was a movement in northeastern India, supported by many, foreigners there, to encourage those people of northeast to form separate and independent states. How it was considered practical or feasible from any point of view, I do not understand.

RUSSIAN EXAMPLE

The language problem, said Mr. Nehru, was almost always exceedingly important from the psychological point of view. The best of solutions one might offer would break down if it produced a wrong reaction on the other side. We must make it perfectly and absolutely clear that Government would encourage the tribal languages. "We must go out of our way to do so", said Mr. Nehru. "That is the only right approach and the only country that has adopted that policy and done it with success is the Soviet Republic. In its various outlying areas, the old leaders of the Soviet Republic, Lenin and others, were very exceedingly wise in this respect. Whatever their ultimate objective was, they wanted to win the goodwill of these people and they won it by their policy, by encouraging their languages, by going out of their way in helping hundreds of dialects, by preparing dictionaries and vocabularies and even by evolving new scripts. Where there were none they wanted those people to feel that they could live their own lives and they did produce that impression.

Stock Exchange Civilisation

NEW DELHI, June 7 (PTI).

MR. NEHRU addressing the tribal people conference said: "Tribal people are extremely disciplined people, often much more democratic than most others in India. Above all they were a people who sang and danced and tried to enjoy life, not the people who sat in stock exchanges and made ugly noises and called that civilisation."

City & Suburbs

TODAY

HINDU: Jeth Shud 15 2008.
MUSLIM: Ramjan 14 1371.
PARSI: Deh 10 1321.
Sunrise: 6-01 a. m.
Sunset: 7-15 p. m.
Hightide: 12-18, 23-52.
Lowtide: 05-26, 18-18.

TODAY'S ENGAGEMENTS

THE PATUCK POLYTECHNIC: Opening ceremony of an additional wing near Vakola Bridge, Nehru Road, Santa Cruz (East), 6 p.m.

M. N. SWAMIJI will bury himself at the Municipal Playground, Kolwada, Sion, from 8 a.m. to 12 noon.

AKHIL HIND YUVAK SANG: Programme of physical labour at Mr. Mansukhlal Premji's bungalow, near Gurukul High School, Tilak Road, Ghatkopar, 7-45 a.m.

THE UNITED LODGE OF THEOSOPHISTS: Public lecture on "Echoes of Great Ideas" at Jehangir Wadia Building, opposite Flora Fountain, 6-15 p.m.

BOMBAY PROVINCIAL YOUTH CONGRESS: Annual elections, 6-30 p.m.

NATIONAL CONGRESS (GOA) —General meeting at Forbes Gujarati Hall, 10 a.m.

BOMBAY CITY AMBULANCE CORPS: Opening ceremony of Ambulance Car No. 5, Union High School Compound, 205, Khetwadi Main Road, 5-30 p.m.

THE REFUGEE MEDICAL ASSOCIATION: Second annual meeting at the National Hospital, Cadel Road, Mahim, 4 p.m.

ALL BOMBAY CONSUMERS' CO-OPERATIVE SOCIETIES LTD. —Open air social gathering at Jodhpur Camp, near Anand Niwas Hotel, Juhu, from 8 a.m., to 6 p.m.

THE BOMBAY TAMIL SANGHAM: Talk on "Literary Trends in Karnataka from Ancient Times" at Telang Road, Matunga, 6 p.m.

BHARATIYA SANSKRITEE SAMMELAN: Cultural conference at Madhav Baug, 5 p.m.

SRI-VIDYA SIDDHI KENA: The Shrine of Supreme ture. Service by Sri Trivikram "Meaning of the word God." a Kunj, 52 Keluskar Road, ji Park. 5-30 P.M.

SOON WEAKENS ONG W. COAST

-India Weather

POONA, June 7 (PTI): Summary of observations recorded at 8-30 a.m. IST. The monsoon has temporarily weakened along the West Coast thunder rain has been fairly widespread in the Konkan and Malabar, South Kanara, locally in West Bengal, Orissa, Bihar, the Punjab (India), Hyderabad, Mysore and Travancore-Cochin and has occurred at a few stations in Assam, Chota Nagpur, Uttar Pradesh, Madhya Pradesh, the South Deccan and Tamilnad.

The following is the weather chart:

Ahmedabad	105	83	0	0— 0
BOMBAY	94	84	0.1	0.2—2.1
Delhi	96	87	T	0.5+0.3
Poona	93	75	0	0.7—0.3
Rajkot	104	79	0	0—0.1
Sholapur	96	67	1.1	1.7+0.5
Simla	63	47	0.2	1.5+1.1
Surat	96	84	0	0—0.4

Cyclonic Storm In Bhopal State

BHOPAL, June 7 (PTI): A cyclonic storm followed by heavy rains and hailstorm hit the entire Bhopal State last evening, uprooting trees snapping overhead electric wires and rendering hundreds of hutment dwellers homeless.

Three refugee children were injured as a house collapsed in Bairagarh, a refugee camp, about six miles from here.

House tops were blown off in Bhopal city and due to snapping of electric overhead wires the city was punged in darkness for hours. Electricity was restored in many parts of the city only this evening, after a lapse of 24 hours.

About a dozen houses in the mill area collapsed and the damage is estimated at over Rs. 25,000.

TODAY'S RADIO

BOMBAY

244 m. — 07-40 Programme, 07-45 Asha N. Desai, G songs, 08-15 Meenaxi Tracey, bibhas, 11-45 N. Bhagat, "morpankhi", G, 12-15 For women, G. 13-10 M. Hussain, sarangi, 13-40 F. Germani, organ, 13-55 A. Schnabel, pianoforte, 17-30 Meenaxi Tracey, barwa, 18-10 M. Hussain, sarangi, 18-30 J. Dhanal, puria dhanashree, 19-00 Asha M. Desai, G songs, 19-10 Locals, 19-30 K. H. Wakankar, shankara, 19-45 For industrial workers 20-30 Meenaxi Tracey, vocal 20-45 Asha N. Desai, G songs, 21-15 Kalyani Vardarajam, veena, 21-45 Ad libitum 21-55 Musical intelude, 22-00 Two works for violin cello.

VARIATIONS 353 m—07-30 Mangal prabhat, 08-00 G. G. Khandkar violin 08-45 S. P. Mohile M songs, 11-00 Your choice 11-45 J. Dhanal, sarang, 12-15 K. H. Wakankar, shudh sarang, 13-00 S. P. Mohile, pad, 13-30 S. Khan H songs, 13-50 B. D. Wadikar, sur malhar, 17-30 For children, M, 18-00 AIR chorus party, bhajan, 18-30 For villages in M, at 18-50 in K, 19-20 AIR Trio eman, 20-15 S. P. Mohile, Shukla composition, 20-30 R. V. Shashtri, H talk on Sanskrit literature. 20-45 Musical interlude, 20-50 Week in Parliament, (Delhi relay) 21-00 K. H. Wakankar, gaulan, 21-30 Radio trailer, M, 21-45 M. Hussain, sarangi, 22-15 B. D. Wadikar, nayaki kannada.

BARODA-AHMEDABAD

250 m. 3261.1 m—08-15 D. Upadhy, bhairan bahar, 08-00 For children, G, 18-00 K. Tamakhuwala, G songs, 18-20 M. Vaidya, G geets, 18-30 For rural listeners, 18-30 Locals (Ahm.), 18-35 Wilh all (Ahm.) 19-00 D. Upadhyay, shree, 19-15 M. Vaidya, G geets, 19-30 Locals (Baroda), 19-35 Your choice (Baroda), 19-30 For industrial workers, 20-00 D. Upadhyay, G geets, 20-30 Your choice (Baroda), 20-30 Bharat music (Delhi relay) (Ahm.), 20-50 Week in Parliament (Delhi relay), 21-15 M. Vaidya, G geets, 21-30 D. Upadhyay, cl. music.

RADIO CEYLON

19.84, 25.05, 41.72 m.

7-15 a.m. It's a Good Day, 7-30 BBC News, 7-45 Light and Bright, 8-00 Sunday Serenade, 8-15 Voice of Prophecy, 8-45 Sons of Pioneers, 9-00 Radio Ceylon Camera Cub, 9-15 Pen Friends Corner, 9-30 Choice of People, 10-30 Jazz Record Shop, 11-00 Hindi Programmes, 12-00 noon Modern Concert Hall 12-30 p.m. Curtail Call, 5-00 Hindi Programmes, 6-00 Amateur Hour — Hindi, 6-45 Hindi Programmes, 7-00 The Singing Americans, 7-15 Ferguson Farming Facts, 7-30 Waltzes of World 7-55 Rhodes Record of Day, 8-00 Amateur Hour, 8-30 Melody Tours, 9-00 Relay Voice of America, 9-30 p.m. Voice of Prophecy 10-00 Eventide Echoes.

SAIGON

25m. — 19-15 — 19-30 News, 19-30 — 20-30 Gramophone Records as requested by or for listeners.

B B C

GENERAL OVERSEAS SERVICE: 15-30 Service, 16-00 Practice makes perfect, 16-15 Sports, 16-45 Quotation, 17-30 Calling all forces, 18-45 Cavalcade of Melody, 19-45 Concerto, 20-45 Personal portrait, 21-00 Ray's a laugh 21-45 London forum, 22-15 Service. 23-00 E Barker in Just fancy.

EASTERN SERVICE: 18-45 London calling Asia, 19-30 In Hindi for India, 20-15 For children 20-15 For Pak, 20-25 Meet students, 20-35 Letters' replies.

Broadcast By Rajkumari Amrit Kaur

On June 3 at 8-30 p.m. All India Radio, Bombay will relay from Delhi a broadcast by Rajkumari Amrit Kaur, Minister for Health, Government of India. The broadcast will be in English followed by a translation in Hindi.

This programme can be heard on all Bombay wavelengths.

Broadcast In Marathi

A Marathi version of a broadcast by Sardar Swaran Singh, Minister for Works, Housing and Supply, Government of India, will be broadcast by All India Radio, Bombay on Monday, June 9 at 9-45 p.m.

The programme can be heard on Bombay-B (353 and 61.98 metres).

Return To India

On Sunday, June 8 at 10 p.m. All India Radio, Bombay will broadcast on 244 and 41.44 metres (Bombay-A) a recording of a BBC feature programme "Return to India" by Wynford Vaughan Thomas who recently undertook for the BBC an 8,000-mile journey to India and akistan.

Interview With Gordon Precious

On June 8 at 9-45 p.m. All India Radio, Bombay will broadcast an interview in English with Mr. and Mrs. Gordon Precious who are hitch-hiking round the world.

The programme can be heard on Bombay-A (244 and 41.44 metres).

Ban On Arms & Processions

BOMBAY, Saturday: With a view to preventing any attempts likely to be made to take unlawful possession of grain from Government Grain Shops in Greater Bombay and to sell it to the public or distribute it otherwise and with a view to preserving the public peace, the Commissioner of police, Greater Bombay, has, under sub-section (1) of section 37 of the Bombay Police Act, 1951, prohibited, within a radius of 100 yards from each of the Government Grain Shops named hereinafter, for a period of 13 days from today, (i) all assemblies and processions in furtherance of the said attempt, (ii) the carrying of arms, cudgels, swords, spears, bludgeons, guns, knives, sticks or lathis, or any other article which is capable of being used for causing physical violence, (iii) the carrying of any corrosive substance or of explosives, (iv) the carrying, collection and preparation of stones, or other missiles or instruments or means of casting or impelling missiles, and (v) the public utterance of cries including slogans and singing in futherance of the said attempt.

However, the prohibition relating to the carrying of weapons will not apply to any person in the service or employment of the Government who is required by any authority superior to him or by the nature of his duties to carry weapons.

The numbers of the Government Grains Shops concerned are:—16, 50, 61, 124, 151, 175, 182, 251, 9, 44, 54, 65, 87, 117, 159, 225, 45, 74, 75, 76, 127, 169, 172, 189, 25, 81 88, 101, 109, 144, 181, 194, 247, 23, 53, 67, 85 128, 145, 148 42, 15, 19, 31, 51, 66, 69, 115, 125, 139, 179, 14, 17, 149, 60, 49, 90, 121, 146, 196, 40, 82 83, 126, 129, 137, 160, 234, 242, 28, 111, 195 58, 80, 102, 161, 206, 208, 210, 216, 93, 202, 204 205, 213, 217, 99, 211 and 252.

Mr. Shewak

BOMBAY, Saturday: Mr. Shewak Bhojraj, General Secretary, Balkan-ji-Bari, Akhil Hind Balak Sangh, has been nominated by the Minister for Education, Government of India, as a member of the Committee for Early Childhood Education, a sub-committee of the Central Advisory Board of Education, to be affiliated shortly to the World Council.

Air India Limited Incurs Loss

BOMBAY, Saturday: The Air India Limited incurred a loss of Rs. 5.13 lakhs during the year 1951 according to its annual report.

BOAC To Issue Commemorative Covers In July

BOMBAY, Saturday: The B.O.A.C. Comet jetliner service between England and India is likely to start operating in July, a month earlier than haad been originally planned. The actual date of commencement of the 500-mile-an-hour service will, however, be announced later.

The jet service will link Bombay with London via Karachi, Bahrain, Beirut and Rome. There is also a possibility of Colombo being included in the flight schedule.

At the request of philatelists and collectors all over the world, B.O.A.C. has agreed to issue and carry first flight covers to commemorate the inauguration of the first jet service to and from India. The inclusive cost of such commemorative covers will be Rs. 2-5-6 each.

Women Students' Hostel In City

SEATS RESERVED FOR B.C. STUDENTS

BOMBAY, Saturday: The Government of Bombay has directed that 5 per cent of seats at the Women Students' Hostel at Bombay should be reserved for eligible Backward Class women students.

If, on the prescribed date, the number of Backward Class applicants is less than the number of seats reserved for them, the remaining seats should be given to non-Backward Class students.

The Government has also directed that Backward Class candidates should be exempted from the payment of room rent but not from other charges.

Defects In New Coaches

RAIL OFFICIAL'S CLARIFICATION

BOMBAY, Saturday: The joint public Relations Officer of W.I. Rly. and C.I. Rly. in a press Note says: Some letters and comments have appeared in the Press during the past few days drawing the attention of the Railway Administrations in Bombay to certain defects present in the new coaches which have been recently placed on the Suburban services of the Western and Central Railways.

Particular mention has been made of the unsuitability of the present location of the Alarm Chains. This has been established by tests, and the exact specification will be kept in view when placing fresh orders. Meanwhile, the possibility of making alterations in the existing coaches to provide the alarm chains at a more convenient height, is being examined.

A Correspondent had also mentioned a case of a passenger wearing a wrist watch who received an electric shock from an open switch in one of the compartments of the new electric Suburban Coaches. It is pointed out, however, that all these electric switches are protected by covers of Bakalite which is a non-conductor of electricity. So long as these covers are in position, there is no fear of any leakage of electricity causing danger to passengers. Unfortunately these covers are pilfered or damaged through vandalism, and the open switch then becomes a source of danger to the passengers. The Railway Administration requests the co-operation of the travelling public in preventing pilferage of these fittings and so securing safer travel conditions.

BUDGET BECOMES TARGET OF ATTACK

(Continued from page 3 col. 5)

thermal station, providing motive power for the factory was installed by the Commission's engineers.

Concreting of the left spillway is in hand and about 0.86 m.c. feet has been done so far, 5.6 m.c. feet of excavation in the right power dam portion has also been done. 59 m.c. feet of earth work has been done on the main dam and dykes, and work is maintaining good progress. Excavation of the canal system is progressing and 187 m.c. feet have been done so far. Orders have been placed for the generating units, and sub-stations of the transmission system. Final alignment of the transmission lines is being laid out on ground.

Expenditure

The expenditure on the project up to the end of the financial year 1951-52 is expected to be about Rs. 17.28 crores

This official statement contains the following highlights, namely:—

1. The original estimates have risen from Rs. 47.81 crores to Rs. 89.09 crores or by Rs. 41.28 crores only. The total expenditure on Stage One is placed at Rs. 68 crores. That on Stage Two should be Rs 21.09 crores.

2. "There will be two power houses, one at the foot of the main dam and the other fourteen miles downstream at the outfall of a small tributary. A subsidiary dam at this site will impound the waters of the tail-race from the main dam carried through a power canal."

3. "It has been decided to postpone work on the subsidiary dam and power canal."

4. Two major bridges have been constructed, one across Mahanadi consisting of 25 spans of 108 feet each and the other of two spans of 150 feet each across a deep depression forming part of the power-cum-navigation canal in a natural creek.

Losing Proposition

The blue book is supposed to give correct information to the members of Parliament. According to lobby reports the Central Government has told the Orissa Government that the subsidiary dam should not be regarded a part of even wishful thinking of that Government. The Centre was convinced that it was a losing proposition. The Chief Minister of Orissa, according to reports gave out that he had insisted on the subsidiary dam at the instance of certain Central Government's own officials.

Secondly, the Ministry of Natural Resources had described as "misinformed" certain criticisms levelled against the processing of the project. The report, however, does not explain why preference was given to the construction of power-chanal and why the two-span bridge was constructed instead of a normal bridge of smaller spans. The report, however, confirms the misinformed criticisms that the two-span bridge was constructed to permit navigation in the canal running under it.

It, however, does not disclose that the French experts, who examined the project, gave their verdict against the navigability of the canal.

Road Development Officer Mr. G. M. McKelvie, is reported to be on the horns of a dilemma. He will be debiting the Road Fund by nearly forty lakhs of rupees if he were to accept the book-value of the two-span bridge. In any case the publication of the Ministry's version of the Hirakud Affair has made it encumbent on the Government to publish the two reports on the processing of the Project.

'EVERYTHING UNLIMITED HEREAFTER'

MORARJI MEETS D.P.s

Reception to Shri Morarji Desai, Chief Minister of Bombay, was given on Saturday at the West End Hotel by the Sindhi Panchayats' Federation. Photo shows Shri Morarji replying to the address.

Cultural Delegation Back From China

SHANTA RAO FINDS RESEMBLANCE BETWEEN CHINESE AND INDIAN DANCES

NEW DELHI, June 7.

THE 16-member Indian Official Cultural Delegation to China, led by Mrs. Vijayalakshmi Pandit arrived here this afternoon after a five-week tour of the country.

In a statement at the airport, Mrs. Pandit said that the delegation had seen "something of the fine creative spirit of new China and the dynamic spirit which motivates her people and both of these have impressed us greatly."

Members of the delegation are attending a reception to be given by the Chinese Embassy this evening. They will meet the Prime Minister tomorrow.

Each of them has brought a collection of Chinese gifts presented at various places during the tour. The gifts include porcelain vases, brocades and toys.

Most of the members told newsmen that they were struck by the enthusiasm with which the Chinese people were participating in the reconstruction of their country. Beyond this they declined to give their impressions of the tour.

Acharya Narendra Dev, Vice-Chancellor of the Lucknow University and leader of the Socialist Party, said he would not like to say anything "just at present." "It is a long story," he added.

Another member of the delegation, Miss Shanta Rao, well-known Indian classical dancer, said encouragement was given in China to both classical and modern Chinese operas. She found a lot of resemblance between the classical Chinese opera and some of the Indian classical forms of dancing like Kathakali.

GERM WARFARE

Mr. N. S. Bendre, a Bombay artist, said that the delegation was shown an exhibition of exploded germ bombs which, he said, had been described as having been dropped in Korea by United Nations aircraft. Germs were allowed to be examined with microscopes. The exhibition also kept on view alleged American magazine and newspaper cuttings to prove the Chinese allegation that America had been planning germ warfare for some years. Mr. Bendre said: "Speaking for myself germ bombs must have been dropped on Korean soil near the Chinese-Korean border, though only as an experimental measure."

Mr. Bendre described Mao Tse-tung as a "hefty man with very small eyes, appearing absent-minded and making it impossible to know from a distance where he is looking.

Ike Says . . . .

East-West Differences Not Negotiable

NEW YORK, June 7 (PTI-Reuter): Mr. Dwight D. Eisenhower said today he would be willing to arrange a meeting with Marshal Stalin in the interests of peace. But he quickly added he believed the differences between the East and West were not negotiatable at this time.

Asked if he would be willing to arrange a meeting with the Soviet leader, he replied at a press conference "I am not certain that is the way to approach the problem. If I believed it was and that such a meeting is desirable, there is nothing I would not do to promote peace and security".

'Bullet-Proof' Yogi Injured By Shots

KARWAR, June 7 (UPI).

THE story of how a person who had claimed to have practised "hata yoga" and could withstand even shots from a gun had to suffer serious injuries at a demonstration has reached here from Chandavar, a village in the Honavar taluka.

It is stated that a person had been practising yoga in the village for many years. Last week, he desired to give a demonstration of his yogic achievements and went to a black smith who used to repair firearms. The yogi is said to have asked the gun-smith to fire at his palm, and when the latter did so, the shots did not seem to have even touched the target. The yogi then insisted that the gun-smith should shoot at his back. Accordingly, the latter with a few small lead pellets shot at the back of the yogi. The yogi thereupon flopped to the ground writhing in pain. He was taken to the Honavar dispensary and is said to be in a serious condition.

The police have arrested the black smith.

Rajaji Clarifies His New Food Policy

DECONTROL PUTS MERCHANTS ON THEIR HONOUR

MADRAS, June 7 (PTI).

MR. C. RAJAGOPALACHARI, Chief Minister of Madras, said here today that the sudden decontrol of foodgrains announced by him would put the merchants on their honour.

HE SAID THAT TILL NOW, THE JUSTIFICATION FOR CONTROLS WAS THE EXPECTED BAD BEHAVIOUR OF MERCHANTS. "IT IS UP TO THE MERCHANTS TO DISPROVE THIS FEAR NOW," HE DECLARED. HE PERSONALLY THOUGHT THAT MERCHANTS WERE NOW "A LITTLE MORE GOD-FEARING THAN BEFORE."

STATE-WIDE SUPPORT

Communist Grouse At Decontrol

MADRAS, June 7 (PTI)

ALMOST state-wide support is given to Mr. C. Rajagopalachari's announcement yesterday of the total abolition of control and rationing of foodgrains in the State.

Except for the voice of a few Communists, most political leaders including members of the KMP Opposition party hailed it as wise dcision, alhough long overdue they said.

Political observers remarked that while winning the masses by this surprise announcement, Mr. C. Rajagopalachari has at the same time further weakened the Communist-KMP Opposition alliance.

The only sections unhappy today are the blackmarketeers, some of the ration shopkeepers and the army of officials and clerks employed in the administration of controls.

In South Kanara and Malabar —deficit areas—a certain note of caution is expressed.

At the other extreme of the state Masulipatam reports a steep drop in rice offtake from ration shops —from twenty tons to one ton— last week, since rice was available cheaper in the open market.

COMMUNIST GROUSE

Mr. A. K. Gopalan, leader of the Communist Bloc in Parliament, on the other hand, took the view that the decision would help the hoarder and hit the consumer.

Local papers however in their editorials this evening make a cautious approach.

The "Madras Mail" called the decision a "gamble" and held that the present seemed a dangerous time to introduce free dealing in rice. The paper commented, "the Chief Minister's faith in the inherent goodness of human nature has exerted too great an influence on this decision to decontrol".

Mr. Rajagopalachari, who was clarifying the state government's decontrol policy, envisaged in a talk with journalists that there might be some saving of expenditure on the Civil Supplies Department.

Government, he declared, was the trustee of the public finance, and it was bound to retrench, wherever it was possible. He held that even the poor retrenched clerks would prefer decontrol.

"However," he said "let me first get out of the decontrol jungle. The youngmen of the department will be looked after then."

Mr. Rajagopalachari said that very soon the time might come when the zonal arrangement made under the new food policy for diverting food grains from surplus to deficit districts might be given up.

Mr. Rajagopalachari said that the reasons for the sudden change in the food policy was based more on his own intuition than on any economic doctrine. "I am an economist among intuitionists," he said.

He said that it was quite possible that some people might purchase from the fair price shops and sell in the free market.

"We will have to watch that" he said.

He envisaged a time in the near future when the free market prices would be cheaper than those at the fair price shops. Prices in those shops would not be reduced by Government even if the open market prices were economical. "I would recommend to the people to buy less at the fair price shops and purchase their additional requirements outside" he said.

Asked whether hotels would be permitted to increase the quantity of food served to customers he said "everything will be unlimited hereafter."

West Bengal Watches Madras

CALCUTTA, June 7 (PTI): Commenting on the Madras Chief Minister's decision to decontrol food stuffs in his state, West Bengal's Chief Minister, Dr. B. C. Roy said that they had just seen the report of Mr. Rajagopalachari's decision and they were now considering particulars and the feasibility of a similar decision being taken in this state. The West Bengal Government's decision in the matter is expected in the near future.

Mr. B. P. Singh Roy, President of the Indian Chamber of Commerce and Sheriff of Calcutta, characterised the Madras Chief Ministers decision as a "very bold experiment."

The West Bengal Governor has summoned the newly elected State Assembly and the Council for their first meeting on June 18.

BOLD STEP IS WELL-TIMED

Delhi Reactions To Rajaji's Plan

NEW DELHI, June 7, (PTI): Mr Lal Bahadur Shastri, General Secretary of the Congress congratulated Mr. C. Rajagopalachari Chief Minister of Madras for his "bold step".

He said the food situation in the country had now improved and Government had enough surplus stocks with them. T[redacted] was just the time for the co[redacted] deration of derationing "in background" he said [redacted] though there is some risk [redacted] ved in it the Madras Gover[redacted] has taken the step in the [redacted] direction".

It is understood that s[redacted] the prominent members [redacted] Congress Working Comm[redacted] likely to suggest to the [redacted] President the extension [redacted] trol to other areas als[redacted]

Parliamentary circles, with the exception of Communists, generally welcomed the Madras Government's decision. Mr. Ananthasayanam Ayyangar, Deputy Speaker of the House of the people, said the new measures were long overdue, while the Communist leader, Mr. P. Sundarayya said derationing "heralded the complete fiasco of the Government food policy pursued for the last five years".

Mrs. Sucheta Kripalani said that the news of abolition of rationing in Madras "came as great surprise to all of us "During the recent debates in parliament, none of the ministers had given any inkling of this step.

She did not see my "great harm in trying the experiment of derationing" in an effort to see whether it would lead to greater ease in the difficult food situation.

India's food minister, Mr. Rafi Ahmed Kidwai, will shortly pay a one-day visit to Hyderabad to discuss the food situation in the state it is learnt here today.

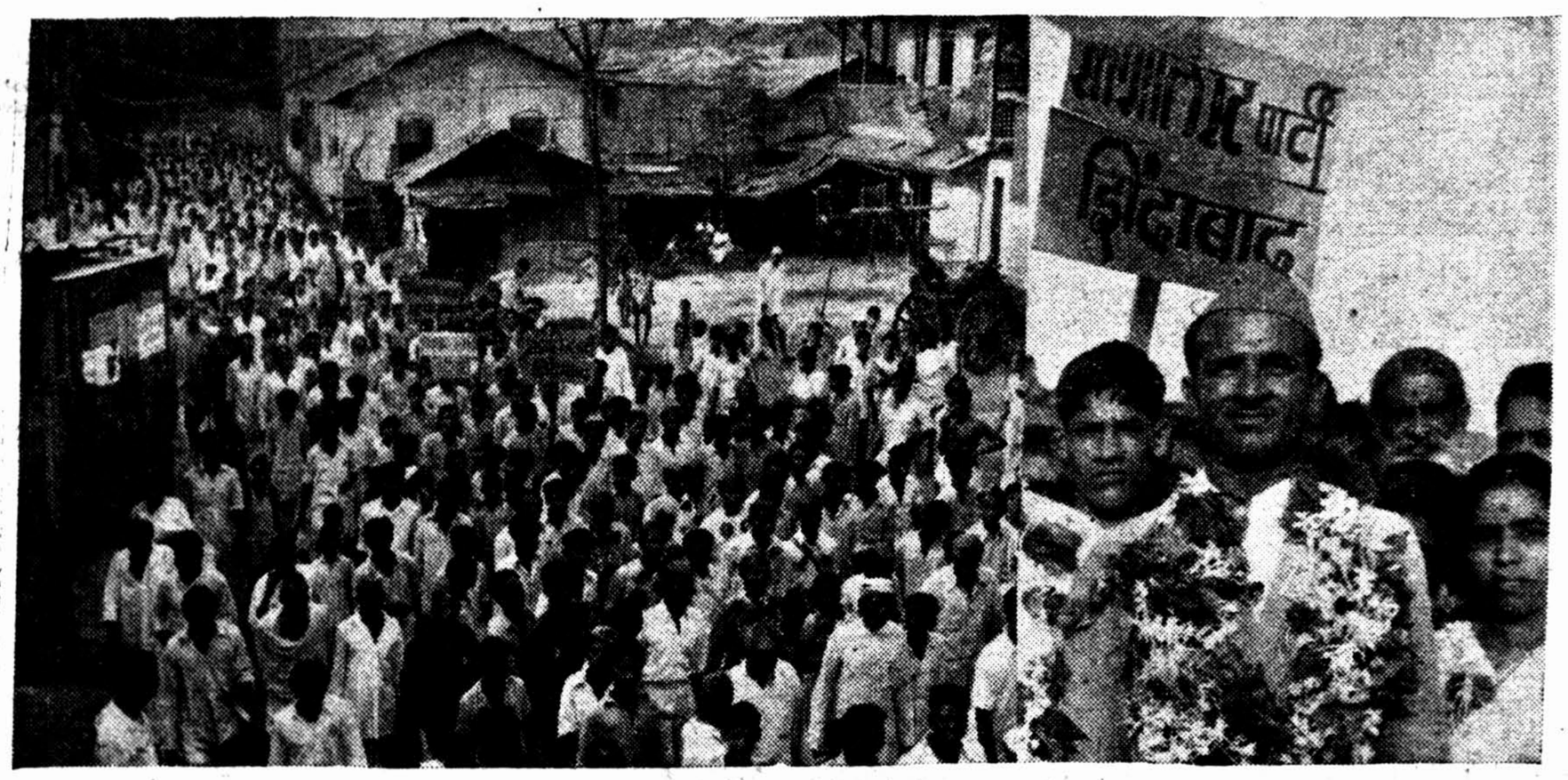
The exact date of the visit has not yet been decided.

Stabbing Cases In City

BOMBAY, Saturday: A pedestrian was stabbed by unknown persons while he was walking along Duncan Road this afternoon. He was removed to J. J. Hospital. The Dongri police are investigating.

Two other persons were stabbed in the early hours on Saturday when they were walking along Third Kumbarwada Lane, Sandhurst Road. The Mahourbori police have made some arrests in this connection. No other incidents are reported in the city.

ANDHRA SANS MADRAS



Socialist-KMPP Satyagraha against foodgrains price rise at Kurla on Saturday. Left: A view of the procession. Right: Leader of the procession is seen garlanded.

Pradesh Congress Stand

KAKINADA, June 7 (PTI). THE Working Committee of the Andhra Pradesh Congress Committee at its meeting here today adopted a resolution requesting the Central Government to take early steps for the formation of a separate Andhra State, without Madras City.

Mr. N. Sanjiva Reddi presided.

SWAMI SITARAM IN COMATOSE CONDITION

BHIMAVARAM, June 7 (PTI): Mr. Gollapudi Seetharam Sastry, popularly known as Swami Sitaram—60-year-old, short, burly and be-spectacled—today entered the fourteenth day of his three weeks self-purification fast.

Swami Sitaram has announced that he was undertaking the fast to bring "moral force" on the Government of India to declare in a proclamation their unambiguous intention to create an Andhra State immediately.

Doctors attending on the Swami stated today, that he is slightly comatose and his blood pressure had fallen to 110.

LITTLE SUPPORT

Members from different political parties are among his followers, but no political party as such has so far officially declared its support or joined his 'Satyagraha' movement.

LOSES SEVEN LBS.

The P.T.I. staff correspondent who visited Thyagraja Bhavan saw Swami Sitaram—tired and weak—lying on an easy chair in the front hall.

The Swami's diet consists of little lemon juice with a pinch of salt once a day. The Swami is said to have lost more than seven pounds.

Mr. P. Venkatanarayana, member of the Council of States, visited the Swami today. Later, in a telegram to Dr. Rajendra Prasad Mr. Venkatanarayana urged his immediate intervention on the Andhra State issue.

END OF OUTLAWS IN SAURASHTRA

Home Minister Congratulates Police Force

(From Our Correspondent)

AHMEDABAD, June 7.

"BHUPAT was the last outlaw of Saurashtra and now it will have no more terror from outlaws," declared Shri Rasiklal Parikh, Home Minister, Saurashtra, addressing a police rally held in Rajkot for distribution of prizes to policemen who arrested Bachubha alive from Morvi a few days back.

Referring to the arrest of notorious dacoit Bhupat in Karachi by the Sind police, Shri Parikh further stated "We will get out the criminal alive and if we get him all elements which worked as background behind Bhupat will be exposed."

Congratulating the Saurashtra police, Shri Parikh said that Mr. Kanetkar, Inspector General of Police and his police force was solely responsible for eliminating the menace of dacoits from Saurashtra. Shri Dhebar, Chief Minister, who was also present congratulated the Home Minister, Mr. Kanetkar and the police force.

BHUPAT JAILED

Great surprise was expressed in Gujarat and Saurashtra at the news of Bhupat being sentenced to one year's imprisonment by the Tharparker magistrate on charge of illegal entry into Pakistan and possessing an unlicenced gun.

News of arrest of Lakhu Manjario Kaluwank, righthand man of Bhupat and Bachu, who were with Bhupat was welcomed by the public at large.

GRUESOME RECORD

In 1949 Bhupat shot dead 3 policemen, including one police inspector Kamalshanker in Dharidar. In 1950 he killed two persons and looted Rs. 95,000 in five dacoities. in 1951 he killed 47 persons, including two prominent Congress workers and looted Rs. 2,28,000 in 28 dacoities committed in various parts of Saurashtra. In 1952 upto March 3, he killed 14 persons, including 10 at Kharachia, which created great terror throughout Maha Gujarat and looted Rs. 3,000.

LIFE SKETCH

Bhupat was born in 1922. He joined service in Vaghania. He won many gold and silver medals in swimming, shooting, running in the Olympic Games held at Baroda. He was a fine shot and could shoot flying birds.

Though he was leading a luxurious life, still to maintain his family he used to commit little thefts for which he used to pray God for forgiveness. When Junagadh acceded to Pakistan, Arzi-Hakumat invaded Junagadh and Bhupat was a prominent figure at the time. in 1948 he carried out his first dacoity by raiding the house of a rich Muslim and decamped with Rs. one lakh. After the recent General Elections, Bhupat's backbone was broken by the police and in a desparate mood, he escaped to Cutch. There he raided Desalpura and crossing the Cutch desert reached Tharparker district of Pakistan.

Bhupat Jailed In Pakistan

RAJKOT, June 7 (PTI): Bhupat, the notorious outlaw known as "Saurashtra Terror" was today sentenced to one year's imprisonment by a magistrate in Tharparkar according to information available here from Karachi.

Bhupat was sentenced on charges of illegal entry into Pakistan and for possessing an unlicensed gun. Three other members of his gang, arrested yesterday in Karachi along with Bhupat, were also awarded one year's imprisonment each. They are Lukhu Manjario, Kalu Vank and Bachu.

INDIA'S PLEA TO PAKISTAN

NEW DELHI, June 7 (PTI): The Indian High Commissioner in Karachi has been asked to informally approach the Government of Pakistan to hand over the notorious dacoit Bhupat to the Saurashtra Government's custody, it was learned here today.

There is no extradition agreement between the two Governments and any step taken for the recovery of a fugitive could only be on an informal and friendly basis.

CAIRO, June 7: About 1,000 employees of the Marconi Radio Telegraph Company, Egypt, went on strike this morning, paralysing Egypt's communications with the outside world.

SATYAGRAHA ARRESTS IN KURLA

K.M.P.P. Volunteers Follow Socialist Batch

BOMBAY, Saturady.

THE seventh batch of 12 Socialist Satyagrahis led by Kurla Municipal Councillor, Mr. Haridas Mishra was arrested today by the police when they broke the cordon guardnig the Government Grain Shop at Chunabhatti Naka, Kurla. another batch of volunteers of the The Socialist batch followed by KMP Party who were also arrested.

Today's batch inaugurated the Socialist satyagraha movement in the suburbs and was cheered by nearly 3,000 people who accompanied the Satyagrahis i n their march towards the godown.

The Satyagrahis started from Gandhi Maidan at 6 p.m. and marched towards "the target" via Jawahar Talkies, Station Road, the Muslim localities of old Kurla, Jumma Masjid, Swadeshi Mill and Chunabhatti Naka.

The arrested Satyagarhis were taken to the Kurla police station. As they declined bail, they were lodged in the police lock-up. They will be produced at the Kurla Court on Monday.

All along the route the Satyagrahis were lustily cheered and garlanded by the people, including a large number of Muslims.

The KMPP batch was led by the Party's local Secretary, Mr. L. B. Kumar. Included in this batch were Mrs. Kumar and five others.

The Socialist batch led by Mr. Mishra included Kisan Ved Pathak, Kesarinath T. Gaikar, Mahadeo Shivkar, A. S. Manspal, Gangaram Powar, Ramdas Dhondi Bagul, P. J. Bhandale, Miss Shanta Govind Mahatre, Maruthi Tajne, Ramnath S. Gaikwad, and Narayan Patil.

Mr. Mishra addressing the crowd before the march began said that the Satyagraha was the last weapon to force the Government to reduce the food prices. He congartulated the suburbaintes for their "warm and splendid support" to the movement.

A Socialist party spokesman claimed tonight that response from the suburbs had been "splendid."

STROMBOLI, June 7 (PTI-Reuter): The island volcano of Stromboli, off the northeast tip of Sicily burst into violent eruption today.

White hot lava spouted from three breaches in the crater cone burning crimson as it coursed down the steep mountain, and entering the sea like grey putty, making the water hiss and steam.

NO DECONTROL OF CLOTH

Krishnamachari's Reply At Coimbatore

COIMBATORE, June 7 (PTI): Mr. T. T. Krishnamachari, India's Commerce and Industry Minister, declared here today that there was no question of removing controls on textiles at present and said Government's policy was to allow normal trade channels to function properly.

Mr. Krishnamachari, who was replying to a memorandum presented to him by the South India Millowners' Association here today said, he was convinced that there should be a certain amount of control at every stage of textile production and distribution.

With regard to the lifting of Sales Tax on cotton, the Commerce Minister said it was for the State Government to move in the matter as the same was beyond his scope.

Dust Storm In City

BOMBAY, Saturday: A strong dust storm accompanied by heavy wind hit Bombay a little after midnight on Saturday. There were sharp showers in some parts of the city and visibility was reduced by the dust particles flying about. Santa Cruz weather report, however, stated that monsoon would not break in Bombay till Monday evening.

Girasdar Arrested

RAJKOT, June 7 (PTI): Girasdar Gambhirsinghji of Jhabhadia in Gohilwad was arrested by the district police yesterday under the Preventive Detention Act.

A report received from Palitana said that he was later removed to Bhavnagar Jail for detention.

It is officially learnt here that a warrant has also been issued by the Saurashtra police for the arrest of Ranjitsingh, Girasdar of Limbda also in Gohilwad district.

Council Hall 'Morcha'

DANGE AND JADHAV TO LEAD

POONA, June 7 (HS): Mr. S. A. Dange, the Communist leader and Mr. Tulsidas Jadhav, leader of the Opposition in the Bombay Legislative Assembly, will lead the proposed 'morcha' to the Council Hall in Poona on June 27 when the Assembly will meet for its monsoon session, it was announced here yesterday by the People's Front. It may be recalled here that the all-party conference held here last week had decided to stage a demonstration at the Council Hall as a protest against the rise in food prices. Prominent workers of the leftist parties in the State are expected to participate in the demonstration.

Plea For Decontrol Of Cloth

BOMBAY, June 7, (PTI): Mr. Amritlal Karsondas, President of the Bombay Retail Cloth Dealers Associations, has appealed to the Government of India to remove "immediately" all controls on cloth.

Mr. Karsondas was unanimously elected President of their Federation for the fourth successive term.

PUBLIC NOTICES

ORDER UNDER SECTION 37 OF THE BOMBAY POLICE ACT, 1951
(BOM. XXII OF 1951)

WHEREAS it is likely that an attempt will be made with a view to taking unlawful possession of Government grain from the Government Grain Shops in Greater Bombay and selling the said grain to the public or distributing it otherwise:

AND WHEREAS, I Mansinhji Meruji Chudasama, I.P., Commissioner of Police, Greater Bombay, consider it necessary for the preservation of the public order to make the following order:

NOW, THEREFORE. I in exercise of the powers conferred upon me under sub-section (3) of section 37 of the Bombay Police Act, 1951 (Bom. XXII of 1951), do hereby prohibit in any place in Greater Bombay within a radius of 100 yards from each of the Government Grain Shops specified in the Schedule attached herewith all assemblies and processions in furtherance of the said attempt.

This order shall remain in force for a period of 13 days from the date of its publication.

I hereby direct that this order shall be published by beat of "battaki" and by affixing copies of the same in conspicuous public places in Greater Bombay and by advertising the same in Bharat, Bombay Chronicle, Nav Bharat and Hindustan.

Head Police Office
Bombay, 7th June, 1952.

M. M. CHUDASAMA.
Commissioner of Police,
Greater Bombay.

SCHEDULE

Serial No.	Govt. Grain Shop No.	Locality
1.	16	Cama House, 122 Mint Road, Fort.
2.	50	C.C.I. Churchgate.
3.	61	278, Frere Road, Fort.
4.	124	Windsor Chamber, 28/30, Gogha St., Fort.
5.	151	Fern House, Bldg. No. 13, Opp. Electric House, Colaba.
6.	175	H.M.I. Dockyard.
7.	182	Sassoon J. David Bldg., Military Square Lane, Fort.
8.	251	C.C.I. Depot, Churchgate.
9.	9	Bagdad Mansion, Umar Khadi, Dongri.
10.	44	Badami Bldg. 38-40 Janjikar St.
11.	54	Dawood Fazal Trust Bldg., First Chinch Bunder Rd.
12.	65	Haji Bldg., 158-160, Narayan Dhuru St., Nagdevi.
13.	87	Abdul Mansion, Tandel Street, Dongri.
14.	117	Machinwalla Bldg., Khambekar St., Nagpada Rd.
15.	159	75, Sandhurst Road Bridge, East, Jhaveri Bldg., Chinch Bunder.
16.	225	19 Princess Bldg. Ibrahim Rahimtoola Rd., Near J. J. Hospital.
17.	45	Kanji Khetji Trust Bldg., Yakub St., Near J. J. Hospital.
18.	74	Khan's Estate Karelwadi, Near Bonaji's Fire Temple, Thakurdwar.
19.	75	Juma Masjid, Trust Bldg., Kazi St., Null Bazar.
20.	76	Maneklal Panachand Bldg., Dr. Vigas Street.
21.	127	Shri Visa Nagar Vanik Niwas, Cathedral Street, Anantwadi, Bhuleshwar.
22.	169	Mithibai Laxmidas Bldg., 119, 123 North Brook Street, Kumbharwada.
23.	172	Hira Manek Bldg., 178/80, Dadisheth Agiari Lane, Naviwadi, Dhobi Talao.
24.	189	Seth Jamnadas Naumal Bldg., Duncan Road.
25.	25	Dadarkar Blocks, Saktewadi, Tulsi Baug, Tardeo.
26.	81	Chinoy Mansion, Warden Road, Near Nepean Sea Rd.
27.	88	Near Mahalaxmi Temple, Warden Road.
28.	101	56 Sir Chunilal Bhaichand Mehta Bldg., Near Tin Batti, Ridge Road, Walkeshwar.
29.	109	Japanwalla Bldg., Near Babulnath Temple. Chowpatty.
30.	144	Anna Balwant Bldg., Kelewadi, Girgaum.
31.	181	Khemraj Mansion, Falkland Road.
32.	194	Parikh Wadi, V. J. Patel Rd., Girgaum.
33.	247	Hanuman Bldg., Kiln Lane, Off Lamington Rd., Girgaon.
34.	23	Contractor Charity Bldg., Junction of Victoria Garden Road and Sussex Road.
35.	53	Habib Mansion, Junction of Hugria St. and Dimtimkar Road, Nagpada.
36.	67	40, Jambawalla Bldg., Matarpakdi Road.
37.	85	Jamal Mansion, St. Mary Road, Mazgaon.
38.	128	Chakuwala's Chawl, Khandia St., Near J. J. Hospital.
39.	145	Awate Bldg., Near Dockyard Station, Gunpowder, Mazgaon.
40.	148	Meghji Bldg., Valpakhadi, 140-143, Mazgaon.
41.	42	Haji Gani Bldg., Opp. Byculla Railway Station.
42.	15	20, 22 Clare Road, Ready Money Bldg., Byculla.
43.	19	Calcuttawala's Estate, Lamington Rd., Near Bombay Central Station.
44.	31	Lokhandwalla Bldg., Bapti Rd., Arab Galli.
45.	51	Fanaswalla Bldg., Opp. Salvation Army Hall, Sankli Street.
46.	66	Transwala Terrace, Falkland Road.
47.	69	Dubhas Bldg., Hains Road, Byculla.
48.	115	Suttar Manzil, South Morland Road.
49.	125	55-56, Bachu Sheth's Wadi, Foras Road.
50.	139	Kermani Bldg., Near Petrol Pump, Junction of Delisle Road and Arthur Rd.
51.	179	Shankar Pupala Rd., Kamathipura.
52.	14	Uddav Nivas, Tilak Rd., Parsi Colony, Dadar.
53.	17	Mohan Nivas, Opp: King's Circle Gardens, Matunga (Central Rly.).
54.	149	Ganpati Bhuvan, Naigaum Rd., Naigaum.
55.	60	Sion Koliwada Refugee Camp.
56.	49	Thakaji Jivraj Bldg., Near Govt. Rice Godown, Sewri.
57.	90	Shri Chandra Mahal, Chinchpokli, Lalbag, Opp. Digvijay Mills.
58.	121	Lady Jivanji Chawl, Parel Tank Road.
59.	146	B.D.D. Chawl No. 11, Opp. Sewri Station.
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63.	83	Grace House, Agar Bazar, Opp. Market Dadar.
64	126	Junzekar Bldg., Cadell Rd., Mahim.
65	129	Mulji Bldg., Prabhadevi (Old) Cadell Road.
66	137	Shri Krishna Nivas, 187, Kapad Bazar, Mahim.
67	160	Thatte Bldg., Near Portuguese Church, Gokhale Road, Dadar.
68	234	Dadabhoy Chawl, Delisle Road, Parel.
69	242	Yeshwant Villa 'Y' Rd., Dadar.
70	28	Shri Nilkanteswar Bhuvan, Worli Rd., Worli.

PUBLIC NOTICES

Serial No.	Govt. Grain Shop No.	Locality
71.	111	Hasan Bldg., Near Govt. Grain Godown, Delisle Rd.
72.	195	Tokersey Chawl, Ferguson Rd., Opp. Shri Ram Mills, Worli.
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74.	80	56-B, Palli Hill, Bandra.
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81.	93	Andheri Kurla Road.
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83.	204	Dagadi Chawl Near Vile-Parle (East) Station.
84.	205	Jai Chawl, Near Vile Parle (West).
85.	213	Salvi's Chawl, Jogeshwari.
86.	217	Chakala Bazar.
87.	99	Irani Bldg., 102, Sion Trombay Rd., Near Sandu Bros. Chembur.
88.	211	Uttam Niwas, Opp: Police Station, Ghatkopar.
89.	252	Squatters' Colony, Mankhurd.

Head Police Office,
Bombay, 7th June 1952

M. M. CHUDASAMA,
Commissioner of Police,
Greater Bombay.

(For Other Notice see page 15)

OUR TABULATED ADLETS

2 ANNAS PER WORD

MINIMUM Rs. 1/8/.

To be paid in advance

EDUCATIONAL ADLETS

Matrics! Pass Inter Arts/Commerce in one year. Coaching by Post. Grover's Correspondence College, Post Box 372, New Delhi. (2130)

FINANCIAL

Fixed deposits, upto Rs. 5,000/- maximum per head, accepted at 12%, interest paid monthly. No risks. Metropolitan Bank, (Estd. 1930) Station Road, Lucknow. (2217)

FANASWADI RIOT ECHO

BOMBAY, Saturday: Ten more persons were arrested in connection with the fracas at Fanaswadi on Thursday night. In addition to the three reported dead as a result of the fracas, two more persons died in the hospital last night bringing the total casualty to five dead.

The ten arrested were ordered to be remanded into custody by Chief Presidency Magistrate K. J. Khambatta. This brings the total number of persons remanded to 46; 36 having been remanded yesterday, out of the 176 who have been rounded up.

Balkan-ji-Bari At Naigaon

BOMBAY, Saturday: A unit of Balkan-ji-Bari was today inaugurated at the Naigaum Labour Welfare Centre, Bombay, by the Health Minister Mr. Shantilal Shah

This is the first of the fourteen centres selected for setting up such units.

GOVERNMENT IS DOING ITS BEST FOR D.P.s

Morarji's Reply To Sindhi Panchayats' Address

BOMBAY, Saturday.

COUNSELLING Sindhis to make themselves part and parcel of the nation, Mr. Morarji Desai, Bombay's Chief Minister, at a reception given in his honour this evening by the Sindhi Panchayats' Federation, said: "You were Indians and are at present Indians — the only difference is that Sind is no longer in India."

Replying to an address by Mr. Khanchand Gopaldas, member of the Bombay Legislative Assembly, Mr. Desai told the large number of guests that Government had done its best to rehabilitate displaced persons. "There were cases, he said, "where we have done for you what we could not do for our own people."

The Chief Minister assured the Sindi community that his Government was trying to create circumstances in which they would be happy and promised that he would not forget their grievances till they were well and truly rehabilitated.

Looking at Mr. Gopaldas, Mr. Desai smiled and said: "Whether you co-operate with us or not we will continue to help you as this is our duty. We cannot promise to extricate you from your difficulties all at once. It is bound to take time. But I am sure in four or five year's time you yourself will realise that something good has come out of your present trials and sufferings.

B.P.C.C's APPEAL TO MULUND VOTERS

Shri S. K. Patil, President of the Bombay P. C. C. has appealed in a press statement to the Municipal voters of Mulund to cast their votes in favour of the Congress candidates thereby assuring Congress victory This is the first time, says the statement, that this important and comparatively prosperous suburb of Bombay is having its Municipal elections. "I have always regard Municipalities as the most effective field for doing social service. The people of Mulund are having this opportunity thrown to them and they must make a good job of it. There are 33 candidates in all contesting 15 seats out of which 10 belong to the Congress In the last General Elections this progressive suburb has overwhelmingly voted Congress. I have no doubt that the Municipal voters will improve upon their previous performance and see that Congress is securely installed in civic power"

College Fees In Govt. Colleges

REVISION TO BRING UNIFORMITY

BOMBAY, Saturday: The Government of Bombay has gone carefully into the question of fees charged at the Government Arts and Science Colleges in the Satte and decided that there should be uniformity in rates of fees charged in them, as far as possible.

Accordingly, the following fees have been prescribed for colleges in Visnagar, Ahmedabad, Dharwar, Kolhapur and for post-graduate courses in Greater Bombay and the mofussil:

(i) the fees per term in the M. N. College, Visnagar, should be increased from Rs. 75 to Rs. 90;

(ii) the laboratory fees for Science Courses at the Gujerat College, Ahmedabad, the Karnatak College, Dharwar, and the Rajaram College, Kolhapur, should be Rs. 24 per term for F. Y. Science and Inter Science and Rs. 30 per term for B. Sc;

(iii) A uniform fee of Rs. 60 per term should be charged for all students taking up Post-Graduate Courses in Arts;

(iv) the fees for all students taking up Post Graduate Courses in Science should be Rs. 100 per term in Greater Bombay and Rs. 75 per term in the mofussil.

These rates come into force with effect from the academic year 1952-53.

BHOPATKAR LAW SCHOLARSHIP

POONA, June 7: Mr. L. B. Bhopatkar, the veteran Maharashtra leader, was felicitated today for his 50 years' services in various fields of social activity, at a public function under the presidentship of Dr. Shyama Prasad Mookerjee, M.P., when an endowment of 10,500 was handed over to Rt. Hon'ble Dr. M. R. Jayakar, Vice-Chancellor of the Poona University for the institution of "L. B. Bhopatkar Law Scholarship."

PROMINENT DONORS

Mr. M. S. Aney, ex-Governor of Bihar, Mr. R. G. Soman, ex-President of the Bombay Legislative Council, Hon'ble Mr. Justice G. S. Rajadhyaksha, Rajasahib of Bhor, Rajasahib of Miraj Senior, Shri V. P. Varde, a Director of the Reserve Bank of India, Shri M. L. Dahanukar, ex-Sheriff of Bombay, Sardar Jagannath Maharaj Pandit, Kirloskar Brothers, Mr. G. G. Dandekar, leading industrialists of Maharashtra, are among the donors of the Endowment Fund.

Mr. N. M. Naik-Nimbalkar

BOMBAY, Saturday: Mr. M. M. Naik-Nimbalkar, Minister for Public Works, will leave for Deesa by air on Sunday morning, the 8th instant, from there, he will proceed to Mount Abu, visiting Palanpur, Danta and Ambaji EN ROUTE. The next day, the Minister will leave Mount Abu via Deesa for Ahmedabad, and after proceeding to Nadiad, the Mahi Canal Area and Thasra he will return to Ahmedabad the same night. He will leave for Bombay on the morning of Tuesday, the 10th instant.

Mr. Y. B. Chavan

Mr. Y. B. Chavan, Minister for Civil Supplies, left for Calcutta on Saturday, the 7th instant.

Socialist Satyagraha

"Two Batches of Satyagrahis of ten each will start from Mandvi and Vile Parle on Sunday the 8th inst. at 5-30 p. m. and will go to Masjid Bunder and Andheri Godowns respectively. One starting from Khokha Bazar, Mandvi will be led by Shri M. F. Sikandar, Municipal Councillor

The other starting from Municipal Market Vile Parle will be led by Shri. Keshav Gore and will go to Andheri Godown.

PUBLIC NOTICES

ORDER UNDER SECTION 37 OF THE BOMBAY POLICE ACT, 1951.

(BOM. XXII of 1951)

WHEREAS it is likely that an attempt will be made with a view to taking unlawful possession of Government grain from the Government Grain Shops in Greater Bombay and selling the said grain to the public or distributing it otherwise;

AND **WHEREAS** I, Mansinhji Meruji Chudasama, I. P., Commissioner of Police, Greater Bombay, consider it necessary for the preservation of the public peace to make the following order:

NOW, THEREFORE, I, in exercise of the powers conferred upon me under sub-section (1) of section 37 of the Bombay Police Act, 1951 (Bom. XXII of 1951) hereby prohibit in any place in Greater Bombay within a radius of 100 yards from each of the Government Grain Shops specified in the Shedule attached herewith:

(i) the carrying of arms, cudgels, swords, spears, bludgeons, guns, knives, sticks or lathis, or any other article which is capable of being used for causing physical violence,

(ii) the carrying of any corrosive substance or of explosives,

(iii) the carrying, collection and preparation of stones, or other missiles or instruments or means of casting or impelling missiles,

(iv) the public utterance of cries including slogans and singing of songs in furtherance of the said attempt:

Provided that the prohibition relating to the carrying of weapons shall not apply to any person in the Service or employment of the Government who is required by any authority superior to him or by the nature of his duties to carry weapons.

This order shall remain in force for a period of 13 days from the date of its publication:

I hereby direct that this order shall be published by beat of "battaki" and by affixing copies of the same in conspicuous public places in Greater Bombay and by advertising the same in Bharat, Bombay Chronicle, Nav Bharat and Hindustan.

Head Police Office,
Bombay, 7th June, 1952.

M. M. CHUDASAMA,
Commissioner of Police,
Greater Bombay.

SCHEDULE

Serial No.	Govt. Grain Shop No.	Locality
1.	16	Cama House, 122 Mint Road, Fort.
2.	50	C.C.I. Churchgate.
3.	61	278, Frere Road, Fort.
4.	124	Windsor Chamber, 28/30, Gogha St., Fort.
5.	151	Fern House, Bldg. No. 13, Opp. Electric House, Colaba.
6.	175	H.M.I. Dockyard.
7.	182	Sassoon J. David Bldg., Military Square Lane, Fort.
8.	251	C.C.I. Depot, Churchgate.
9.	9	Bagdad Mansion, Umar Khadi, Dongri.
10.	44	Badami Bldg., 38-40 Janjikar St.
11.	54	Dawood Fazal Trust Bldg., First Chinch Bunder Rd.
12.	65	Haji Bldg., 158-160, Narayan Dhuru St., Nagdevi.
13.	87	Abdul Mansion, Tandel Street, Dongri.
14.	117	Machinwalla Bldg., Khambekar St., Nagpada Rd.
15.	159	75, Sandhurst Road Bridge, East, Jhaveri Bldg., Chinch Bunder.
16.	226	19 Princess Bldg., Ibrahim Rahimtoola Rd., Near J. J. Hospital.
17.	45	Kanji Khetji Trust Bldg., Yakub St., Near J. J. Hospital.
18.	74	Khan's Estate Karelwadi, Near Bonaji's Fire Temple, Thakurdwar.
19.	75	Juma Masjid, Trust Bldg., Kazi St., Null Bazar.
20.	76	Maneklal Panachand Bldg., Dr. Vigas Street.
21.	127	Shri Visa Nagar Vanik Niwas, Cathedral Street, Anantwadi, Bhuleshwar.
22.	169	Mithibai Laxmidas Bldg., 119, 123 North Brook Street, Kumbharwada.
23.	172	Hira Manek Bldg., 178/80, Dadisheth Agiari Lane, Naviwadi, Dhobi Talao.
24.	189	Seth Jamnadas Naumal Bldg., Duncan Road.
25.	25	Dadarkar Blocks, Saktewadi, Tulsi Baug, Tardeo.
26.	81	Chinoy Mansion, Warden Road, Near Nepean Sea Rd.
27.	88	Near Mahalaxmi Temple, Warden Road.
28.	101	56 Sir Chunilal Bhaichand Mehta Bldg., Near Tin Batti, Raidge Road, Walkeshwar.
29.	109	Japanwalla Bldg., Near Babulnath Temple, Chowpatty.
30.	144	Anna Balwant Bldg., Kelewadi, Girgaum.
31.	181	Khemraj Mansion, Falkland Road.
32.	194	Parikh Wadi, V. J. Patel Rd., Girgaum.
33.	247	Hanuman Bldg., Kiln Lane, Off Lamington Rd., Girgaon.
34.	29	Contractor Charity Bldg., Junction of Victoria Garden Road and Sussex Road.
35.	58	Habib Mansion, Junction of Hugria St. and Dimtimkar Road, Nagpada.
36.	67	40, Jambawalla Bldg., Matarpakdi Road.
37.	85	Jamal Mansion, St. Mary Road, Mazgaon.
38.	128	Chakuwala's Chawl, Khandia St., Near J. J. Hospital.
39.	145	Awate Bldg., Near Dockyard Station, Gunpowder, Mazgaon.
40.	148	Meghji Bldg., Valpakhadi, 140-143, Mazgaon.
41.	42	Haji Gani Bldg., Opp. Byculla Railway Station.
42.	15	20, 22 Clare Road, Ready Money Bldg., Byculla.
43.	19	Calcuttawala's Estate, Lamington Rd., Near Bombay Central Station.
44.	31	Lokhandwalla Bldg., Bapti Rd., Arab Galli.
45.	51	Fanaswalla Bldg., Opp. Salvation Army Hall, Sankli Street.
46.	66	Transwala Terrace, Falkland Road.
47.	69	Dubhas Bldg., Hains Road, Byculla.
48.	115	Suttar Manzil, South Morland Road.
49.	125	55-56, Bachu Sheth's Wadi, Foras Road.
50.	139	Kermani Bldg., Near Petrol Pump, Junction of Delisle Road and Arthur Rd.
51.	179	Shankar Pupala Rd., Kamathipura.
52.	14	Uddav Nivas, Tilak Rd., Parsi Colony, Dadar.
53.	17	Mohan Nivas, Opp: King's Circle Gardens, Matunga (Central Rly.).
54.	149	Ganpati Bhuvan, Naigaum Rd., Naigaum.
55.	60	Sion Koliwada Refugee Camp.
56.	49	Thakaji Jivraj Bldg., Near Govt. Rice Godown, Sewri.
57.	90	Shri Chandra Mahal, Chinchpokli, Lalbag, Opp. Digvijay Mills.
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65.	129	Mulji Bldg., Prabhadevi (Old) Cadell Road.
66.	137	Shri Krishna Nivas, 187, Kapad Bazar, Mahim.
67.	160	Thatte Bldg., Near Portuguese Church, Gokhale Road Dadar.
68.	234	Dadabhoy Chawl, Delisle Road, Parel.
69.	242	Yeshwant Villa 'Y' Rd., Dadar.
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72.	195	Tokersey Chawl, Ferguson Rd., Opp. Shri Ram Mills, Worli.
73.	58	Kher Wadi, Khar.
74.	80	56-B, Palli Hill, Bandra.
75.	102	Hasan Bldg., Station Road, Bandra
76.	161	Kotwal Bldg., 39, Ghodbunder Rd., Khar.
77.	206	Nayak Bldg., Vakola, Santa Cruz (East).
78.	208	Mrs. Vaz's House, Chapel Rd., Bandra.
79.	210	Serumalla's House, Chuim, Danda Rd. Chuim.
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81.	93	Andheri Kurla Road.
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84.	205	Jai Chawl, Near Vile Parle (West).
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86.	217	Chakala Bazar.
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88.	211	Uttam Niwas, Opp: Police Station, Ghatkopar.
89.	252	Squatters' Colony, Mankhurd.

Head Police Office,
Bombay, 7th June 1952

M. M. CHUDASAMA,
Commissioner of Police,
Greater Bombay.

EASTERN RAILWAY

TENDER NO. 49/52-53

SEALED TENDERS are invited and will be opened at 3 P.M. on 30-6-52 for supply of the following sleepers.

Description	Quantity.	Rate inclusive of sales tax not exceeding each f.o.r.
1. (a) First Class Sal Teak M.G. (6' X 8" X 4½")	45,000	Rs. 8/-
(b) Second Class Sal Teak M.G. (6' X 8" X 4½")	5,000	Rs. 6/-
2. (a) First Class Sal Teak N.G. (5' X 7" X 4½")		
(b) Second Class Sal Teak N.G. (5' X 7" X 4½")		Rs. 5/- Tender rate.
(c) Boxed heart Sal Teak N.G. (5' X 7" X 4½")	50,000	Tender rate.
(d) First Class Bija Sal N.G. (5' X 7" X 4½")		Tender rate.
(e) Half Round Sal Teak N.G. as per specification.		Tender rate.

Stocks lying at Railheads should be shown separately in the Tenders.

No sleepers will be accepted from stations on North Eastern Railway in U.P. and North Bihar (West of river Kosi).

Nepal sleepers brought to railheads at Jogbani, Naksalbari, etc. on North Eastern Railway in North Bihar (East of river Kosi) will be accepted.

Tender documents for the above tender will cost Rupees five only each and may be obtained by local suppliers from the office of the undersigned at B. N. Railway House, Garden Reach, Calcutta—23 on production of a cash receipt of Rs. 5/- from the Financial Adviser & Chief Accounts Officer, Eastern Railway (BN), Garden Reach, Calcutta — 23. Suppliers on Eastern Railway stations may ask for tender documents to be sent by Registered Post on depositing Rs. 5/- with any Station Master of the Eastern Railway for remittance to the Financial Adviser & Chief Accounts Officer, Eastern Railway (BN), Garden Reach, Calcutta—23 and vendors of other mofussil areas on remitting Rs. 5/- to the Financial Adviser & Chief Accounts Officer, Eastern Railway (BN), Calcutta—23 by Postal Money Order and submitting the Station Master's Receipt or the Postal Money Order Receipt as the case may be along with their application for tender documents.

CHIEF ENGINEER,
(Sleeper & Timber Branch).
(2551)

Stop Press

KASHMIR'S NEW FLAG

SRINAGAR, June 7 (PTI): The Constituent Assembly of Jammu and Kashmir today unanimously adopted the flag of the State as recommended by the Basic Principle Committee appointed by it.

The flag red in colour, rectangular in shape with width and length in the ration of two to three, has three equidistant white vertical stripes of equal width next to the staff and a white plough in the middle.

With its handle facing the stripes the flag replaces the Red Flag with white plough which was the party flag of the National Conference and which was hitherto used as the official state flag.

Bomb Explosion At Leghorn

LEGHORN, June 7, (UPA): A bomb, believed to have been planted by Communist terrorists, blew up an American Army Sergeant's automobile on a quiet residential street early today.

The soldier almost miraculously escaped unhurt. Italian riot police herded 30 persons found in the vicinity to police headquarters for questioning. Most of them were Communists.

Sergeant Pasquale Ranucci. 31, of Schenectady, New York, exploded the bomb beneath the hood of his Oldsmobile as he stepped on the starter. Police said the bomb had been wired to the ignition.

KALIMPONG, June 7 (PTI): The Dalai Lama has accepted the resignations of the two acting Chief Ministers of the Tibetan Cabinet Lobsang Tashi and Lukhang Wa and assumed direct control of the subordinate ministers who constitute Tibetan Cabinet, instead of appointing a new Chief Minister, according to informed quarters here.

Import Licences

CONDITIONS FOR CONFIRMATION

NEW DELHI, June 7 (PTI): A press note issued from the office of the Chief Controller of Imports today warned importers that licences confirmed on the basis of any kind of misrepresentation are liable to cancellation.

As announced in the policy book for January-June, 1952, provisional licences for freely licensed items were to be confirmed on production of copies of orders placed on foreign suppliers together with original acceptances of the order by the suppliers offering definite delivery of the goods.

As a safeguard against any misrepresentation the press note announced the following decisions:

(A) All provisional licences confirmed hereafter will name the particular supplier and country of shipment and give such other relevant details of the contracts on the basis of which the licence is being confirmed as the licensing authority may think fit. Goods imported from a supplier or a country different from that shown on the licence or otherwise not conforming to the endorsement on the licence will not be allowed to be cleared against such licences.

(B) Clearance of goods imported against previously confirmed licences will only be allowed if the shipment is made by the supplier on the basis of whose acceptance the licence was confirmed. In order to avoid difficulties at the time of clearance, importers are advised in their own interest to get their licences endorsed to show the names of the suppliers and other relevant particulars. Licences should be presented to the authority, who issued them for this purpose by June 30, 1952.

(C) It is appreciated that there may have been cases where the original supplier has for one reason or another backed out of a contract and the importer may in good faith have entered into a fresh commitment on the basis of licences previously confirmed. Applications for amendment of the licences in such cases will be entertained on production of the following evidence by June 14, 1952 at the latest:—

(I) Documents to show the circumstances in which the original contract fell through; and

(II) Documents to establish that a fresh contract with the same or another overseas supplier was made on a later date but in any case before June 7, 1952.

KAMINI KAUSHAL IN BHARAT NATYA

In aid of Raja Rajeswari Bharat Natya Kala Mandir of Matunga, Smt., Kamini Kaushal and Smti Damayanti Joshi gave a dance recital at Bharatiya Vidya Bhavan on Saturday. Damayanti started the programme with "Alarippu" and did Sabdam, padams and Thillana. She also appeared in the Kathak item, Radhakrishna. She has already established a name in Kathak, but her rendering of Bharatnatya items was convincing and spoke of her mastery of the technique.

Kamini Kaushal did the Jatiswaram, padams and Varnam: In the latter, she highlighted the mood of the song with eloquent expression, fluid movements and fast foot work. Her interpretation was exquisite, clearly demarcating the Nritta and Abhinaya aspects.

It is encouraging that cinema stars of repute are taking to the traditional style of classic dance, instead of rendering the new-fangled hotch-potch. A good grounding in "Nritta" will keep them in good form and Abhinaya will give an extra dimension even to the film art.

Dr. B. V. Narayanaswami Naidu who presided complimented the artistes on their performanc aend presented medals to the dances and Smiti Nalin Mulgaonkar who rendered same light songs

INDIA 293 and 136 for 6; ENGLAND 334.

INDIA RECOVERS AFTER A 'BLANK' DISASTER

Godfrey Evans . . .helped England to establish a first innings lead over India.

SCORE-BOARD

INDIA	**(First Innings)**	**293**
ENGLAND (First Innings)		
Hutton c Ramchand b Ghulam Ahmed		10
Simpson c Ramchand b Ghulam Ahmed		23
May b Shinde		16
Compton c Ramchand b Ghulam Ahmed		14
Graveney b Ghulam Ahmed		71
Watkins lbw Ghulam Ahmed		48
Evans lbw Hazare		66
Jenkins c Mantri b Ramchand		38
Laker b Phadkar		15
Bedser b Ramchand		7
Trueman not out		0
Extras		26
TOTAL		334

FALL OF WICKETS : 1|21, 2|48, 3|62, 4|92, 5|182, 6|211, 7|290, 8|325, 9|329.

Bowling Analysis

	O.	M.	R.	W
Phadkar	24	7	54	1
Ramchand	36.2	11	61	2
Ghulam Ahmed	63	24	100	5
Hazare	20	7	22	1
Shinde	22	5	71	1

INDIA (Second Innings)

P. Roy c Compton b Trueman	0
D Gaekwad c Laker b Bedser	0
Mantri b Trueman	0
Umrigar c and b Jenkins	9
Manjrekar b Trueman	0
Hazare b Trueman	56
Phadkar not out	62
Gopinath not out	3
Extras	6
TOTAL (for six wkts.)	136

FALL OF WICKETS 1|0, 2|0, 3|0, 4|0, 5|26, 6|131.

Bowling Analysis

	O.	M.	R.	W
Trueman	9	1	27	4
Bedser	19	8	25	1
Laker	11	4	12	0
Jenkins	9	2	34	1
Watkins	11	2	32	0

Peng Soon Wins Selangor Final

KUALA LUMPUR, June 7 (UPA): Wong Peng Soon of Malaya emerged as the singles champion of the five-nation Selangor invitational open badminton tournament, beating his compatriot Cheong Hock-leng, 15-2, 15-3, today.

Ong Poh-lim and Ismail bin Marjan took the doubles honours with their victory over their countrymen Chan Kon-leong and Abdullah Piruz, 12-15, 15-12, 15-6.

Earlier Peng Soon beat T. N. Seth of India, 15-9, 15-4 in the semifinals match.

Indian, American, Danish and Hong Kong players will now return to Singapore to participate in an open invitational tournament opening tomorrow.

FIRST FOUR WICKETS FALL FOR NOUGHT

Phadkar And Hazare Retrieve Position

LEEDS, June 7 (PTI).

TEST history was made at Headingley here today when India facing first innings arrears of 41 runs lost the first four second innings wickets without a run being scored. Nothing more dramatic has happened in modern test cricket.

Then Hazare came to the rescue for the second time in the match. First with Polly Umrigar and then in a century partnership with Phadkar, he helped India to stage a gallant rally.

At the close on the third day of the match India stood 95 runs ahead with four wickets left.

The scores then were: India 293 and 136 for six; England 334.

The most recent parallel to India's sensational breakdown was at Brisbane in December 1950. Then Australia lost three second innings wickets to England without a run on the board, but that was on a sticky wicket.

The dry dusty pitch here could not be blamed for India's early disaster today. Conditions were not easy, but the turf had partly recovered from the uncertainty it had shown on Friday

Hazare, who was out shortly before the close for 56, added 106 with Phadkar to establish a new India record for the sixth wicket against England. Together they defied the England attack for two hours. Phadkar was undefeated with 62 at the close, so that India will resume on Monday with a possible chance of saving the game.

England were all out in little more than half an hour after lunch today, their innings lasting 7 hours 50 minutes.

Then came the drama.

It began when Trueman opening the England attack pitched his second delivery short. Roy tried to hook, but was too soon with the stroke and the ball flew off the back of his bat for Compton running from first slip to behind the wicketkeeper to hold an easy catch.

Next to go was Gaekwad to the fourth ball sent down by Bedser. It stood up and Gaekwad could do no more than dangle his bat whence the ball travelled to Laker in the gully.

That was bad enough for India but Trueman electrified the packed headingly terraces when with the first two balls of his second over he removed Mantri and Manjrekar.

A pronounced inswinger knocked Mantri's middle stump and Manjrekar the century hero of Thursday surprisingly dragged what might have been a harmless full toss into his leg stump.

As Hazare marched from the pavilion the whole England team prepared to help the young Yorkshire pace bowler to a hat-trick in his first test.

Hutton posted six slips and there were only two men in front of the batsman-bowler Trueman and silly midoff.

The experienced Indian captain competently smothered that vital ball and a Yorkshire sigh went up.

Hazare took a three to leg off the last delivery of the memorable over for the first scoring stroke of the innings.

TENSE ATMOSPHERE

The atmosphere around the packed terraces was extremely tense as Hazare and Umrigar survived the next few overs and then calm steadily returned as the experienced Indian pair began to tame the pace bowlers.

They stayed together for sometime to add 26 and Phadkar joined his captain in their great fighting stand. Full credit must go to Hazare who could have chosen no better time to play himself back to form after a poor start to the tour.

Phadkar too despite a strained groin rose to the occasion splendidly and to him India will look on Monday to set England a reasonable task in the fourth innings.

Freddie Trueman was England's hero with four wickets for 26, but earlier in the day Godfrey Evans had played a big part in England's successful bid for first innings lead. He played a cheerful innings of 66 and with Jenkins put on 79 for the seventh wicket.

The pitch neither helped pace nor spin and the total steadily mounted. It passed the hundred and both men went on to complete 50.

Just when it seemed they would safely playout time, the gallant stand of 105 ended. Hazare was beaten by Trueman and bowled on his off stump.

Gopinath joined Phadkar for the remaining minutes of play and when stumps were drawn India were 95 runs on with four wickets to fall, a truly magnificent recovery after they had faced stark disaster.

DETAILS

The crowd had increased to more than 20,000 when Graveney and Evans resumed. There was plenty of speculation as to the way the pitch would play today. The answer came quickly, for with five added, Graveney was out.

GRAVENEY SURPRISED

Graveney completely taken by surprise, could not get his bat down in time. He looked hard at the bowler before walking back to the pavilion, as if to say, "how did you do that?"

Graveney could feel well-satisfied with his grand fighting innings of 71 which lasted three and a quarter hours.

Ghulam Ahmed's next ball to Jenkins stood up almost straight and the pitch looked to be back to its tricks of yesterday.

Evans is not the sort of player to be worried by any pecularities of pitches. Some of his strokes were not according to the text books but they certainly were effective.

A full toss from Shinde gave Evans another four past midoff and England seemed to be recovering from the early shock of losing Graveney.

Willie Watson, twelfth man for England, was released today to assist his country Yorkshire in the championship match against Derbyshire.

Dattu Phadkar . . .pronounced fit to play for India in the first test at the last moment played his part valiantly to save his side in a moment of crisis scoring 62 unbeaten runs.

Ghulam Ahmed was still India's only dangerous bowler and even he had to remove one of his short legs to curb the allround strokes of Evans.

Evans sixth four, a snick which flashed shoulder high between the wicketkeeper and slip off Ramchand, took him to 52 out of 79 in under an hour.

Jenkins also opened out a little and a boundary cover drive off Ghulam Ahmed was a fine stroke.

After the two early balls which played tricks, Ghulam Ahmed could get little unexpected held out of the pitch.

On and on went Ghulam Ahmed, but there was little Hazare could do about the other End.

GHULAM RESTED

After Shinde and Ramchand, he tried himself for one over and then Phadkar. Still a wicket would not come, though India should have met with success at 286. Evans, then 61, swung Ghulam Ahmed high to long leg. Gopinath scarcely had to move and it looked an easy catch. But to his horror the ball bounced out of his hands. At last Ghulam Ahmed was rested, Hazare taking over.

Ghulam Ahmed took a rest of only one over. Then, he returned to the opposite end to see if he could find anything more in the pitch from there. But the next wicket fell to Hazare.

With England needing only four for the lead, Evans tried to force a straight ball away to midwicket, missed and was leg before.

After reaching 50, Evans had found runs far harder to get. But his 66, made in an hour and a half, could not have come at a more valuable time for England. The seventh wicket stand with Jekins added 79.

It took England another 20 minutes to take the lead, Jenkins pushing Ramchand down to third man immediately the new ball was taken. Ghulam Ahmed this time took a proper rest, having bowled 17 overs today for 25 runs and one wicket.

In the same over Laker was beaten by Phadkar's swing and was bowled. The 35 added by the eighth pair occupied an hour.

Four runs later Jenkins was also out, caught by the wicket keeper running to fine leg when a snick lobbed up high. The innings ended a few minutes later when Ramchand brought a ball back sharply from the off and took the top of Bedser's leg stump.

Allout for 334, England led on first innings by 41.

SENSATIONAL START

India made a sensational start in their second innings, Roy, Gaekwad, Mantri and Manjrekar being dismissed in 14 balls without a run on the board.

Trueman opened the England bowling and pitched his second delivery short. Roy tried to hook, mistimed the pace and Compton held an easy catch at first slip.

The second ball from Bedser's over lifted sharply from a length and Gaekwad unable to withdraw his bat cocked up an easy catch to gully.

Trueman followed up by clean

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LAST LOOK ROUND

(Continued from Page 6 Col. 5)

have escaped by "breaking through" a window at night!

Stinging Reception

A STINGING reception, with scorpions concealed in a box forming the vanguard of the reception committee, was the startling feature of marriage ceremony held recently at village Phulwari in Patna district.

It is said that Munshi Baldeva Lal of village Sangrampur in Gaya district went to village Phulwari for the wedding of his son Hargouri Lal, with a marriage party. Trouble arose with regard to the payment of dowry. Some persons of the bride's party annoyed over the incident kept one box of scorpions in the 'Janwasa' (where the marriage party was received) as a result of which 30 persons suffered from stings of scorpions. Four persons, it is further stated, became unconscious.

Freaks

SHAKESPEARE has put into the mouth of Richard III (when he was Duke of Gloucester):

The midwife wonder'd and the women cried,
O, Jesus bless us, he is BORN WITH TEETH!
And so I was, which plainly signified
That I should snarl, and bite, and play the dog.

Three babies of two sisters in Sydney HAD ALL THE TEETH THROUGH THE GUMS AT BIRTH. A Macquarie Street (equal to Harley Street in London) specialist said one baby in 20,000 is born with some teeth showing. The matron of the hospital where the latest of the babies arrived said that he (the baby) would probably have three sets of teeth—of course, natural—instead of the normal two in all human babies.

There is also the story of another freak from Bijapur. A child was born recently with the HEART HANGING OUTSIDE THE BODY. Three days after birth the baby was taken to the Civil Hospital. The heart was reported to be of the size of a small mango and some of the arteries were partly outside the body. The doctors were of opinion that as there was no protection to the heart, the child may not live long.

Fatal Tonic

ACCORDING to a report from Jagdalpur, a motor driver who recently took to agriculture was very enthusiastic to keep his bulls fit and strong. On the principle "salt increases strength" he got a bag of salt and administered a sizable quantity to each of his four bulls. By the time the fourth bull was given this tonic the three bulls lay dead and the fourth also expired shortly afterwards!

CULTURE LEAGUE DROP A VALUABLE POINT

Navy Lucky To Share Four Goals

BOMBAY, Saturday.

INDIA Culture League dropped a valuable point against St. Francis Goans in the First Division Harwood Football League this evening at the Cooperage; neither side scoring a goal. Earlier in the evening Indian Navy were lucky to be concerned in a draw with Indian Naval Dockyard each side scoring twice each.

Though the Culture side dropped this valuable point, they are still in the second berth of the league table. Their performance this evening was creditable, even with the absence of Thomas, who is injured Sreedharan put across some fine centres, while Paul played a grand game in defence.

Francis Goans could have collected full points had they made use of Ayres D'Souza on the right flank. He was neglected, first, because his right inner C. Mendes failed to pass to him and secondly, because the right half A. D'Costa played far back and did not feed him at all. When he did move he was rather dangerous. Christopher the Goan goalie saved his side. S. D'Costa, the left half played a very courageous and grand game.

Culture League were without the services of their veteran star performer Thomas. The crowd felt differently without his presence. Peter played in his position, while Balaram filled the left winger's position. The side took time to settle down, but once they did they were a reckoning factor.

Francis Goans played with added strength. Euselio Rodrigues returned to their ranks. While Ayres too, who was absent the last time put in his presence. It was the Goans that took the advantage and made two dangerous raids, but these were averted by the deep defence.

Culture League missed their first chance in the seventh minute. Saxby, having beaten a defender, failed to get the better of an onrushing custodian. A minute later, a cross pass from Sreedharan was missed by both Saxby and Balaram.

Saxby seemed to be out of luck today. He again had Christopher at his mercy from a through pass by Peter but shot into the onrushing goalkeeper. Five minutes elapsed and Saxby broke through again. His grounded shot was stopped with difficulty by Christopher, the ball leaving his hands and travelling to goalmouth, but he collected it before it went over the line.

St. Francis Goans were rather unfortunate in the twenty-fifth minute. They could have gained the lead, but Cosmas Mendes and Ayres D'Souza both failed to connect a well placed goalmouth centre by Eddie Fernandes.

Early in the second half Peter headed in a centre by Sreedharan right from the top of the box, but Christopher got to it in time and cleared.

ICL were now well settled for a goal in the Francis Goans area, but overcrowding and missed chances were in evidence. But Saxby, Sreedharan, Peter and Balaram had no luck.

Francis Goans were unfortunate when the woodwork interfered with a header by Eusibio Rodrigues, off a beautiful centre by Ayres D'Souza. Then, George nearly gave them a gift goal, but Bhoja luckily collected his back pass.

Culture League were trying their level best to score, but Christopher prevented Saxby from bringing about a goal through his solo efforts.

The teams were:—

INDIA CULTURE LEAGUE: Bhoja; George, W. D'Souza; Raphael, Ganesh, Paul; Sreedharan, Damodar, Saxby, Peter, Balaram.

ST. FRANCIS GOANS: Christopher; J. Rodrigues, Baptista, A. D'Costa, B. D'Souza, S. D'Costa; Ayres, C. Mendes, E. Rodrigues, J. Fernandes, E. Fernandes.

Referee: P. A. Kunder:

NAVY DRAW

Indian Navy were not treated lightly by their sister combination Indian Naval Dockyard, but were lucky to share four boals and points in the earlier game this evening.

The match was more in favour of the Navy in both halves, but the Navy were once again guilty of poor marksmanship.

Once again the Navy played a hard and fast game. The exchanges changed hands often, but it was Dockyards attempts in goal area that were more dangerous. The Dockyard defence was more reliable and with the Navy rather poor at finish they took time to clear the ball away.

The Navy opened their account in the fourth minute of play through left outer Jayaram, who sent across a high centre that curled into goal.

One minute before the breather Dockyard equalized through centre forward Jacob, who converted a pass from the right.

The second half was a repetition of the first, but this time Dockyard took the lead through Kenneth Le Febour's solo effort in the fifteenth of this period.

The Navy took example from Dockyard and Jayaram took advantage of a lapse on the part of the Dockyard deep defenders to run through an his own and beat an onrushing custodian just five minutes later.

The teams were:

INDIAN NAVY: Bhattarcharjee; Watson, Thapa; Rawat, Raghavan, Lyngdoh; Pereira, Raju, Mukundan, Nicholson, Jayaram.

DOCKYARD: Puthran; Cadman, Kunder; Braganza, Govind, Tavares; John D'Souza, Gangadhar, Jacob, K. Le Febour, Ashok.

Referee: L. M. Fernandes.

In the Day's Sport

FOOTBALL

Cooperage.

4-30 p.m. B.E.S.T. vs. Asbestos; 5-40 p.m. Dynamos vs. Central Railway (First Division Harwood League).

At the Oval

6-15 a.m. Satya Vijaya vs. Uchil United; 7-15 a.m. Vidyadaini vs. Kanara Bros; 4 p.m. Young India vs. Bombay Fort; 5 p.m. Jai Bharat vs. Mangalore Blues; 6 p.m. National vs. Kanara Y. F.; (Karnatak League).

St. Xavier's Ground, Parel.

3-45 p.m. Indian Gymkhana "B" vs. Young Labour,

4-45 p.m. Khandoba Vijay vs. Asnora,

5-45 p.m. Bhoiwada vs. Bombay YMCA.

(Summersgill Cup Tournament)

KARNATAK FOOTBALL LEAGUE

BOMBAY, Saturday: Students Union beat Shree Krishna F. C. by 3-0 in a keen match played late this evening at the Oval, in the Karnatak League, where three more matches were decided. Lokesh netted 2 goals before interval and Seshappa Suvarna added one more to the total soon after interval.

The following are the other results:

Vijaya Prakash 1 (Jagannath); Hind Bros 0.

Jai Hind 1 (Sadashiv), Vijaya 0.

Students Un. 3 (Lokesh 2 and Seshappa), Shree Krishna 0.

Cyclists Given The 'Go Sign

BOMBAY, Saturday.

The Indian Olympic Association has permitted the National Cyclists' Federation of India to send a cycling team for the Fifteenth Olympaid at Helsinki, provided the NCFI bears its own expense bill.

Mr. Sohrab H. Bhoot, President of the NCFI today received a telegram from the secretary of the IOA, Mr. Moinul Huq, stating that the Rajpramukh of PEPSU, the President of the IOA, had "just permitted that a cycling team may be sent, subject to the conditions laid down by the IOA Council on April 12 and provided the NCFI bore the entire cost."

Mr. Bhoot disclosed that he has passed on this information telegraphically to all member associations of the NCFI with a plea "to try to collect funds."

GLOBE "A" BEAT KOHINOOR

BOMBAY, Saturday.

Relegated Globe "A" accounted for Kohinoor Mills, last years fourth division runners up, by three goals to one in the Dr. Das Cup Football Tournament at the St. Xavier's College Gymkhana ground, Parel, this evening.

The game was but ten minutes old when D. Hiralal placed Kohinoor Mills in the lead by scoring from point blank range. The winners fought back and centre forward Nagraj compensated for his early blunder with a spectacular shot and soon after the interval Gouder invigorated their position by sending the ball in the untenanted net as custodian had left his charge to foil his colleague.

Undaunted the losers made determined efforts to score but their forwards displayed temirity once they entered the danger zone. Nagraj clinch the issue by beating goalkeeper T. Pinto with an angular shot.

Earlier Panjari's only goal of the match helped Khatau Sports Club to subdue their opponents Western Railway who were better on the day's play.

71 Countries For World Olympics

HELSINKI, June 6 (UPA): Seventy-one countries confirmed their participation in the Summer Olympics before the Friday night deadline for entries.

Actually only 70 countries will participate in the sports, since Haiti is participating only the Olympic Art exhibition. Whether Nationalist China or Eastern Germany may participate in the games depends upon the approval of the International Olympics Committee.

Success For Elizabeth II

MANCHESTER, June 7 (PTI-Reuter): Queen Elizabeth the second had her first racing win since her accession today.

Her three year old filly Stream of Light won the Lancashire Oaks here by a head, holding off a strong challenge from Lord Derby's Hortentia.

The race, run over 1 mile 3 furlongs, was worth 800 pounds sterling in prize money.

Stream of Light started favourite.

SOVIET UNION FOR OLYMPICS

HELSINKI, June 7 (UPA): The Soviet Union will take part in all the sports of the Helsinki Olympic games with the exception of field hockey, it was officially announced today.

The United States, France and host Finland will take part in all the sports.

IOA Chief's Appeal

OLYMPIC FLAG DAY

BOMBAY, Saturday: The Maharaja of Patiala, President of the Indian Olympic Association, in an appeal circulated to all IOA constituents hopes for a generous response" on the occasion of the Olympic Flag Day set for June 14.

This day has been earmarked for the collection of funds to finance the trip to Helsinki of India's Olympic representatives.

The IOA President says: "As we are going to take part in a large number of games, the total strength of our various teams is naturally fairly large. In a way, it is a proof of the increasing popularity of sport in our country. An International Olympaid gives every country an opportunity of testing whether the standards of its games and sports is rising or falling and I need hardly emphasise the extreme desirability of our taking part in it. The teams must leave India very soon. It is an occasion on which everyone who is interested in sports and wishes to see the manhood of his country rise to its full stature should contribute most liberally."

Mohun Bagan Beaten

CALCUTTA, June 7 (PTI): East Bengal defeated Mohun Bagan by a solitary goal in the only Senior League match here today.

TABLE TENNIS STARTS ON JUNE 22

BOMBAY, Saturday: Bombay's monsoon will give indoor games a pride of place. The table tennis season will be ushered in by the students Branch Y.M.C.A. tournament, which commences on June 22.

Following tournaments have been sanctioned for the year:

STUDENT'S BRANCH Y.M.C.A. 22nd to 29th June;

HINDU GYMKHANA 1st to 12th July;

Y.M.C.A. CENTRAL 13th to 19th Juluy;

ST. XAVIER'S COLLEGE 20th July to 30th July;

BOMBAY STATE T.T. CHAMPIONSHIPS 1st to 11th August;

ENGINEERING COLLEGE, POONA 13th to 17th August;

BANDRA GYMKHANA 23rd to 30th August;

TIMES OF INDIA 1st to 13th Sept;

CRICKET CLUB OF INDIA 18th to 29th Sept;

Dates for P.V.M. Gymkhana tournament will be announced later.

2 PAK SWIMMERS CHOSEN

LAHORE, June 6 (PTI): The Pakistan Swimming Federation today announced names of two swimmers who will take part in the forthcoming Olympiad in Helsinki. They are Mohd. Bashir and Mohd. Ramzan, both of the 16th Punjab Regimental Centre.

Mohd. Bashir will take part in 200 metres breast stroke and Mohd. Ramzan will enter the 400 metres and 1500 metres free style.

SAVITT AND PATT TODD WIN FINALS

BIRMINGHAM, June 7 (PTI-Reuter): Two Americans, Dick Savitt, reigning Wimbledon champion, and Mrs. Patt Todd, won the men's and women's singles finals in the Priority Lawn Tennis Tournament here today.

Savitt beat another American, Straight Clark, 9-7, 6-4 and Mrs. Todd beat Mrs. Thelma Long of Australia 6-4, 6-2.

CURTIS CUP WON BY BRITAIN

MUIRFIELD (Scotland), June 7 (PTI-Reuter): Britain's women golfers won the Curtis Cup for the first time since the series began in 1932 by defeating the United States by five matches to four here today.

Early Disaster For India

(Continued From Page 16)

bowling Mantri and Manjrekar with the first two balls of his next over.

The dismissal of four men in 14 deliveries for no run left everyone bewildered. The experts could not recall anything like it in test cricket before.

Mantri had been promoted from number eight. Trueman knocked back his middle stump, while Manjreka played on.

These batsman had been beaten by sheer speed.

The atmosphere was tense as Hazare and Umrigar faced up to the next few overs. Steadily calm returned as these experienced batsmen settled down to try and retrieve the astonished disasters.

TRUEMAN 'BITES'

Between them they timed Trueman, who nevertheless went off highly delighted with figures of 5 overs, one maiden, nine runs 3 wickets.

Hazare seemed unaffected by the situation. He brought off a good ondrive for four from Bedser and square cut Laker when the Surrey off spinner took over from Trueman.

Laker could not 'bite', so Hutton took him off for Jenkins.

Apart from one nasty ball from Bedser, which got rid of Gaekwad, the pitch could not be blamed for anything that had happened and it continued to play placidly.

Umrigar's uncertainty in making up his mind about whether or not to hit Jenkins cost him his wicket.

He made a half hearted straight drive and Jenkins threw himself full length forward and rolled over as he held the return, catch. When he rose he looked at the batsman expecting him to go, but Umrigar stayed in his ground uncertain whether the catch had been made.

Umpire Baldwin had no hesitation in raising his finger on the appeal and half the India side was out for 26 and England looked to be rushing to an easy win.

Hazare took two fours off Jenkins in the last over before tea, which was taken at 41 for five, the arrears having been cleared.

HAZARE'S REAL FORM

Hutton recalled Trueman immediately after tea, but if anyone expected more remarkable happenings, they were disappointed.

Hazare and Phadkar played Trueman comfortably and had plenty of time on which to make their strokes. Once Phadkar laid back and cut him viciously for four—a stroke which broke his bat. A new one was brought out.

Apart from keeping down runs, Bedser, too, caused little trouble and India's hopes, small as they must have been, began to rise just a little. The surprising thing was that Hazare seemed to have found his true form at last in such a crisis.

BOMBAY SUB-AREA HOCKEY LEAGUE

BOMBAY, Saturday: Ordnance Depot defeated the Combined Workshop by three goals to one in the Bombay Sub Area Hockey League at the Sub Area ground, Colaba, this evening.

The Ordnance opened their account through Iyengar who sent in a scorching drive which found the net despite the goalkeeper's determined effort to stop it in the 13th minute.

Within a few minutes Jagannath obtained the equaliser through a short corner. Thereafter the combined Workshop pressed hard and for 10 minutes and in waves players surged on either side.

Five minutes before the interval the Ordnance obtained their second goal through Michael. The second half again found the Combined Workshop attacking with no result due to their failure to regain the loss of energy spent in the first half. Michael completed the tally 10 minutes before the end.

U.S. Markets

NEW COTTON CROP IN THE LEAD

Wall Street Registers Advance

NEW YORK, June 6 (UPA).

THE cotton futures market turned to bull side with the new crop positions taking over the leadership as urgent covering in the July delivery abated.

Technicians figuring Thursday's late reaction correctly over-extended the advance and switched back to the buying side. The lagging tendency of July suggested to some experts that a good part of the weak short interest had been eliminated.

In the past two days the July open position has been whittled down almost 82,000 bales to around 635,000 bales. While developments in the spot month through the first notice day June 24 are apt to have an effect on the general market, some traders thought that the market was becoming more new crop minded and that weather and growing conditions would hereafter assume increasing importance.

The House approved of the bill to boost government support on cotton 31½ cents per pound if this year's crop reached or exceeds 16,000,000 bales exerted considerable influence. The other background on rise included signs of improving demand for textiles plus hopes for easily settlement of the steel strike and insect damage reports from Texas.

Read Dunn, Junior Cotton Council Foreign Trade Director Friday estimated American cotton growers probably will be called upon to supply the Japanese textile industry with about 1,000,000 bales of cotton in 1952-53 season duplicating amount supplied this year.

The market opened up 25 to 30 points, worked irregularly higher thereafter with the new crop months finishing at or near high. The final prices were up 18 to 47 points.

CLOSING PRICES

	Pr. Cl.	Open	High	Low	Close
SPOT	41.10				41.25
July	39.65	39.77	39.96	39.54	39.83
Oct.	36.92	37.12	37.33	37.00	37.33
Dec.	36.64	36.88	37.05	36.75	37.02
Mar.	36.53	36.68	36.90	36.62	36.89
May	36.33	36.52	36.76	36.48	36.73
July	35.85	36.12	36.32	36.03	36.32
Oct.	34.35	34.65	34.76	34.55	34.76
NEW ORLEANS					
SPOT	40.10				40.20
July	39.71	39.84	40.00	39.59	39.87
Oct.	36.92	37.16	37.33	37.03	37.32
Dec.	36.64	36.84	37.06	36.75	37.04
Mar.	36.49	36.76	36.87	36.75	36.92
May	36.32	36.60	36.74	36.50	36.74
July	35.87	36.17	36.25	36.17	36.28
Oct.	34.37	34.60	34.70	34.60	34.70

WALL STREET

Led by industrials prices on the Stock Exchange registered the third straight advance in the most active trading session in three weeks. The market was bolstered up by expectations of an early settlement of the steel strike.

Advances lifted the railroad average to the best level since March 25, 1931.

Dealings picked up 1,520,000 shares.

Of 1,119 issues traded, 574 advanced, 263 declined and 282 were unchanged.

Oils, chemicals, metals and television sparked advance.

Oils gained a point generally to 5 in speciality.

Chemicals rose a point or two.

Rails were higher at fractions to two.

Utilities were featureless.

The curb turnover totalled 350,000 shares.

The turnover in bonds was dol. 3,740,000.

METAL PRICES

The price of spot tin was quoted unchanged today at 121-1/2 cents per pound on the New York market.

In the forward section July was quoted at 118.50 bid and September at 117.00 bid.

Lead was quoted at 13.75 bid and 13.60 bid.

ZINC, first quality, was quoted at 16.83

ZINC, second quality, was quoted at 16.00

ZINC, third quality, was quoted at 17.25 nom.

ZINC, fourth quality, was quoted at 17.35.

ZINC, fifth quality, was quoted at 17.50

STEEL PRICES

Closing prices of US Steel included:

High 39-3/8; Low 39; Close 39-1/4.

CASTOR SEED

Castor seeds for Brazilian quality were today quoted at US $180 nom. per long ton FOB Brazil. Castor oil in bulk was quoted at 22-1/2 per pound nom Castor oil tasks cars was unquoted.

SEED PRICES

Following were the closing prices seeds of on the New York market today: :

Soybeans 11-3/8, traded

Tung 39-3/4.

Peanut 18-1/2.

Linseed, first, 15-1/2 to 15.7.

Black pepper 146 nom.

White Muntok 180 asked.

Flax, fourth, 397-1/2.

RUBBER FUTURES

Rubber futures were 70 to 100 lower with sales of 49 contracts. The weekend liquidation and lower London cables met with indifferent demand from trade and other buyers.

Closing were:

SPOT—28.00; Oct. 27.56 nom; Nov.— 27.13 nom; Dec.—26.70 bid; Jan. 26.50 nom; Feb. 26.30 nom

COPRA

Copra was quoted today at $140 per short ton nom. Cocoanut oil was quoted at 9-5/8 cents per pound.

SUGAR FUTURES

Domestic contracts reflected firmness in the raw market while the world situation was irregular on quiet mixed trade.

SILVER AND COPPER

The price of silver today was quoted unchagned at 82-3/4 and of copper light at 1,550 to 1,600.

PEPPER MARKET

The pepper market continued to move ahead as dealers reported increasingly tight situation on Spot supplies.

Indian shipments for the month of May were reported around 364 tons making it the third straight month that less than 500 tons have been cleared for the United States.

Dealers estimated normal domestic consumption is around 600 to 800 tons monthly.

Sellers range for Spot pepper was between $1.51 and $1.52 per pound.

Afloats were quoted between $1.45-50.

June shipment was quoted at $1.36; July at $1.29 with later positions not indicated.

CHICAGO GRAIN

Grains joined most commodities in a mixed performance featured by buoyancy in cotton. The market was influenced by a reduced demand, lower market generally and reports of favourable crop news.

Wheat closed 1/2 higher to 1/8 lower.

Soybeans were 1 higher to 7/8 lower.

LONDON MARKETS

PEPPER MARKET

LONDON, June 6 (UPA): The pepper market continued firm today. Lampong was unchanged at 9 nom, sellers. Muntok was quoted at 10/9, sellers. Sarawak was quoted at 11, sellers. Malabar Spot was quoted at 1,100 nom.; June at 1,060; July at 1,075; all sellers.

MERCURY

The price of mercury was unchanged in London today at 73 pounds per flask.

SILVER

Silver prices for both spot and forward were unchanged at 72 1/2 pence per ounce.

TIN MARKET

The London tin market was quiet Friday morning with Spot marked down one sterling to 970 1/2 and Three Months unchanged at 964 1/4 sterling.

The turnover was of 25 tons of which 15 were for cash.

Closing prices were: Spot—Buyers 970; sellers 971; business at 970. Three months—Buyers 964; sellers 964 1/2; business at 964. Settlement—970.

In the unofficial afternoon session the turnover was of 35 tons—nothing for cash. Closing prices were: Spot—Buyers 968; sellers 969; no business. Three months—Buyers 962; sellers 963; business at 963.

LONDON RUBBER PRICES

The London rubber market was irregular today.

The following were the closing prices:—

Spot 24 3/4, 25 1/4; business at 25.

July 24 3/4, 25.

August 24 1/2, 24 3/4; business at 24 1/2.

September 24 1/4, 24 1/2; business at 24 1/2.

July-September 24 1/2, 24 3/4.

October-December 23 3/4, 24; business between 24 and 24 1/4.

January-March 23 1/4, 23 1/2.

CIF June 24 3/4, 25; business at 24 3/4.

July 24 1/2, 25; business at 24 1/2.

August 24 1/4, 24 3/4.

Estate Crepe—CIF June—Thick unquoted, Thin 29 1/2-30.

GOVERNMENT LOANS

BOMBAY, June 7.

2-1/2 p.c. 1954	98	4	0
2½ p. c. 1955	98	4	0
2½ p. c. 1961	90	2	0
2¾ p. c. 1960	93	6	0
2 3/4 p.c. 1962	91	0	0
2¾ p. c. 1976	83	0	0
3 p.c. 1968 Con.	83	12	0
3 p.c. 1953-55	100	3	0
3 p.c. 1957	98	6	0
3 p.c. 1958	98	2	0
3 p.c. 1963-65	92	12	0
3 p.c. 1959-61	95	10	0
3 p. c. 1964	92	11	0
3 p.c. 1966-68	90	8	0
3 p.c. 1970-75	87	10	0
3½ p. c. 1954-59	100	8	0
4 p.c. 1960-70	102	8	0
4½ p. c. 1955-60	103	8	0
4½ p. c. 1958-68	105	8	0
3 p. c. Bombay 1962	94	8	0
PROVINCIAL LOANS			
3 p. c. Bombay 1958	98	4	0
3 p. c. Bombay 1960	95	8	0
2¾ p. c. U.P. 1961	92	0	0
3 p. c. Bombay 1962	99	2	0
2¾ p. c. Madras 1961	92	0	0
3 p. c. Bombay 1955	98	12	0
3 p. c. Punjab 1958	98	0	0
3 p. c. Punjab 1952	106	0	0
3 p. c. Madras 1952-53	100	4	0
3 p. c. U.P. 1952	100	6	0
3 p. c. NWF 1952	102	0	0
4 p. c. Bom. Muni.	100	12	0
5 p. c. Bom. Muni. 1959	107	8	0
6 p. c. Bom. Muni. 1954	104	8	0
3½ p. c. Muni-1965	95	0	0
3½ p. c. 1977	88	8	0

Indian Stock Exchange

BOMBAY, June 7.

Tata Ordinary 338; Tata Deferred 1765; Indian Iron 24-6; Steel Corpn. of Bengal 19-4; Bombay Dyeing 382-8; Central India 185; Gokak 217; Kohinoor 286; Simplex 262; Swadeshi 260; Tata Power 1425; Associated Cement 171; Belapur 217; Bombay Burma (Old) 415; Scindia 13-8; Central Bank 66-4; New India 44; Tata 2nd Pref. 132.

Kisan Demands Day

LUCKNOW, June 7 (PTI): The pro-Communist Uttar Pradesh Kisan Sabha has decided to observe July 1, on which day the Zamindari Abolition Act comes into force, as Kisan Demands Day, by holding mass meeting and demonstrations throughout the State.

STOCK EXCHANGE

BOMBAY, June 7.

The Bombay Stock Exchange was officially closed today, it being the day of the fortnightly settlement.

In provate the undertone seemed to be firm and Tata Steel Deferred was quoted higher at Rs. 1770.

GOLD & SILVER

BOMBAY, June 7.

The local Bullion Exchange ruled steady today with moderate fluctuations in both the metals.

Forward silver opened at Rs. 155-12 to advance gradually upto Rs. 156-8 under steady bull support. Reaction came in at this stage which brought the price down to Rs. 155. Lower level attracted moderate buying which kept the metal steady at Rs. 155-3.

Ready silver was quoted one anna higher while spot mint silver was placed higher by a rupee.

Forward gold opened at Rs. 88-3 and after rising upto Rs. 88-8 was quiet at Rs. 88-6 for want of follow-up.

Ready gold was quoted four annas higher. Sovereign was priced at Rs. 63-12.

The arrivals of 41 bars of silver was countered by an off-take of 50 bars. The inflow of 3000 tolas of gold was met by an outflow of 8000 tolas of that metal.

At a later stage, on renewed liquidation forward silver sharply declined to Rs. 153 to improve again on scattered buying to Rs. 154.

Following were the quotations when the market closed for the day:

Forward Silver	154	2	0
Ready Silver	154	3	0
Forward Gold	88	6	6
Ready Gold	88	13	6

Produce Market

BOMBAY, June 7

The local Produce market ruled quietly steady today with fluctuations moving within a narrow range.

Castorseeds September delivery fluctuated between Rs. 142 and Rs. 144.

Later there was continuous liquidation in the September delivery which declined to Rs. 141 and closed quiet at that level.

Following were the quotations when the market closed for the day:

GROUNDNUTS

Bold ready	Rs.	28	8	0
Coromandal ready		29	0	0
Khandesh quality		29	8	0
Groundnuts ex-mill		44	14	0
Groundnut Oil Railway Receipts		14	10	0
June receipts		14	10	0

LINSEEDS

Bold ready delivery	26	4	0
Satna small ready	24	0	0
Linseed Oil ready	15	12	0

CASTORSEEDS

Ready Madras quality	28	4	0
Oil First Pressure	18	0	0
Oil Commercial	15	4	0
September delivery	141	0	0

Art Silk Yarn

BOMBAY, June 7.

Following were the closing quotations in the Bombay Artificial Silk Yarn Market today:

120 D Ready Japan	4	12	0
150 D Ready Japan	3	15	0
120 D Ready Italy	4	3	0
150 D Ready Italy	3	10	6
150 D Box June	734	0	0
150 D Box July	738	0	0

June highest 738, lowest 730 July highest 742, lowest 734.

Treasury Deposit Receipts

Government of India Treasury Deposit Receipts of the value of Rs. 1,50,000—were sold during the month of May 1952 as under:

6 months' Treasury Deposit Receipts Rs. 75,000, 9 months' Treasury Deposit Receipts Nil, 12 months' Treasury Deposit Receipts Rs. 75,000. Total Rs. 1,50,000.

Pyrites Deposits Found

NEW DELHI, June 7 (PTI): The Geological Survey of India is reported to have found "the most promising deposit" of sulphur bearing pyrites at Amjor in Bihar.

Exploratory mining is being carried out here to prove an area of 250 feet which will block out reserves to the extent of 50,000 tons. The total reserves expected to be proved are estimated to be of the order of a million tons.

Samples of the pyrites have, it is learnt, been supplied to four or five firms in Calcutta, Bombay and Madras for extraction of sulphur or sulphuric acid. Laboratory examination is also likely to be undertaken in the National Chemical Laboratory, Poona.

"Promising deposits" of pyrites are also said to have been discovered at Polur in North Arcot District in Madras.

IMPROVED COTTON SEEDS SCHEME

Entire Area in Gujerat Now Covered

AHMEDABAD, June 7 (PTI): Almost the entire cotton growing area of about 17 lakhs acres of land in Gujerat except some parts in North Gujerat has been covered by the mulitplication and distribution of improved cotton seeds scheme operated jointly by the Government of Bombay and the Indian Control Cotton Committee, according to W Kalidas Sahani, Secretary Indian Central Cotton Committee

It "will be our endeavour not only to cover the entire area under the improved seeds of diferent varieties but we shall continue the proces so as to maintain the purity of seeds" Mr. Shah acded.

The cotton zones of South and Middle Gujerat have now been entirely covered with Suyog and vijay varieties of improved cotton seeds respectively while some parts in North Gujerat where improved seeds of Kalyan cotton variety are used, will be covered by the end of the current year, he said.

CALCUTTA STOCK EXCHANGE

CALCUTTA, June 7 (PTI): The market ruled firm for the more speculative stocks on strong buying while other stocks remained more or less unaltered. Following are today's final transactions:—

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES: 3 per cent loan 1986 84, 3 per cent loan 1957 98-15 s lots, 3 per cent loan 1963-65 92-13.

BANKS: Bharat 2-9 s lot.

COTTONS: New Victoria Ordy 1-11.

COALS: Bengal 540 s l, Burrakur 12-8, Central India 5-13, New Beerbhoom 20-11, Bhalgora 5-3.

JUTES: Agarpara 22-8, Anglo-India 287, Budge Budge 227 s lots, Chitavalsah 34, Kamarhatty 256, Kinnison 238, Reliance 17-7, Ganges 106, Howrah 27-10, Kelvin 285, National 26-14, Union 225.

ENGINEERINGS: Bhartia Elec. Steel 12-12, Indian Iron 24-8, Kumardhubi Eng. 7-9, National Iron 4-14, Steel Corporation 19-10.

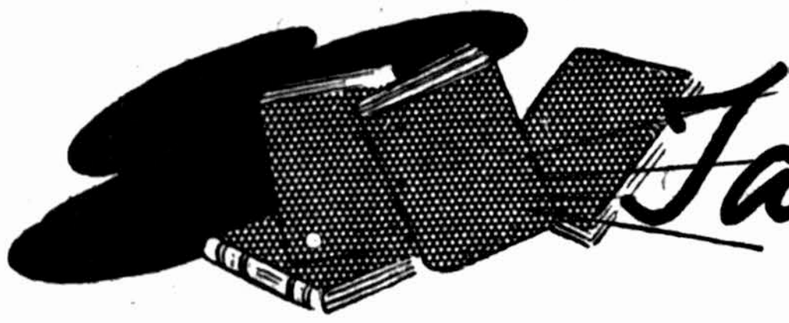
MISCELLANEOUS: Indian Copper 2-12, Assam Bengal Cement 4-4 s lot, Angelo Bros. 24-3, B. I. Corporation 9-1 s lot, Indian Cable 14-1, Jardine Henderson 142, Martin Burn 16-9, Metal Box 20-8, National Tobacco 14-8, Rallis India Ltd. 95, Rohtas Industry Ordy 6-6, Midnapore Zemindary 50.

SUGARS: Carew and Co. 6-4, Darbanga 6-13.

TEAS: Hattikhira 12-4, Namburnadi 9-4 ct., Patrakola 106 s lot.

Restrictions On Aviation Spirit Removed

NEW DELHI, June 7: In view of some further improvement in the forward supply position in respect to aviation fuel, the Government of India have decided to remove all current restrictions on the off-take of aviation spirit from June 12, 1952.



Talking of Books—

Growth Of Kannada Novel

Novels in Kannada are of recent origin. It would have been out of the average for a Kannada reader of the first decade of this century to extend his imagination and hope for the rise of Kannada novels in the third and fourth decades to its present stature.

BY N. N. CHANDUR

Few, indeed, were interested in reading novels and fewer still were writers. The educated — I mean the modern English educated — cared very little for the language and even felt that it was beneath their dignity to read Kannada literature. That was an age when English was the absorbing passion of the educated. Interest in Kannada, although it was the spoken language of over a crore and a half, centred around a few pandits whose profession was teaching the language in schools and colleges. Little interest was evinced by students who felt the study of the language only as a compulsory course and as a matter of necessity. Beyond their textbooks and necessary courses they cared very little. Things have now changed beyond recognition.

Novels were a rarity in those days. Hardly more than three names could be counted as writers of fiction and even those few were little known beyond their own borders. A wide gulf separated the two main parts of Karnatak — Bombay Karnatak and Mysore. Kannada, spoken and written, in Bombay Karnatak was not easily understood or liked by the people of Mysore. The Bombay Kannadigas used to scoff at the softness of the language spoken and written in Mysore, and Mysoreans used to react likewise to the language of the people of Bombay Karnatak and often laughed at it as rugged and harsh bordering on the rude and rarely felt that there ever would be a possibility of the two mixing culturally and socially. So far apart were the two sections of the same province. One looked forward for inspiration to the rising spirit of the neighbouring Maharashtra and the other to the official English.

TWO PIONEERS

At such a time two outstanding personalities stand ever fresh in the minds of the Kannada-reading public — Shri Galaganath in Bombay Karnatak and Shri Venkatachar in Mysore. Shri Venkatachar contributed very little original. Yet he literally inundated the field of Kannada literature with his prolific writings — all translations from Bengali. He was a great admirer of Bankim Chandra Chatterjee. All his output was translations from Bankim. Practically all the novels of Bankim have been translated into Kannada by this indefatiguable writer, a munsif by profession, and he to that extent enriched Kannada literature and also created love of reading novels among a small section of the population. Venkatachar through his translation of 'Anandmath' has left landmarks in the minds of many a youth unconsciously though it may be, and drawn a few of them into the vortex of the nationalist movement. Being a high official of the Government of Mysore early recognition came to him from the Government and many a book of his was prescribed as textbooks in the high school of the State, so much so that he became a popular author.

Shri Galaganath's themes were mostly Maharashtrian and Rajput, depicting the glories of Maharashtra during and after Shivaji and that of Pratapsingh and his compeers from Rajput history, representing nascent revivalist nationalism in the country, roused by Lokamanya Tilak and his contemporaries. His translations were not limited to any one author in Marathi. Living in fast-enveloping nationalism he made some original contributions too, particularly on the rise and fall of Vijayanagar with special references to present social trends.

But these two writers did not transcend their own borders to any appreciable extent. Galaganath made some short debuts into Mysore since a large number of Bombay Kannadigas had come to live as officials of the Survey Department, jobs needing hardy men. Besides, the Mysore areas bordering on the Dharwar district of Bombay Karnatak had close connections with the people of the north. But this was not the case with Venkatachar. It may be said that his writings never entered Bombay Karnatak.

WOMAN NOVELIST

The third person was a less known woman — Shri Thirumalamba of Nanjangud in Mysore. During that period a few of her novels were published. Though the language, theme and presentation did not approximate to that of Venkatachar, she stands to find a place in the history of Kannada novels. She, it may be said, made attempts at depicting contemporary social life in her writings in a period when romanticism was the ruling passion. She did not attract many readers. Yet her contributions cannot be ignored.

Apart from these major writers there were others too, like Vidwan Bala Saraswati, who regaled the people off and on with their detective fiction. Their place in the history of Kannada novels may not be exactly located but they cannot be denied their place among the galaxy of Kannada writers, both past and present. It is they who by their tireless efforts created a reading public in the average rung of the small Kannada-reading cross-section.

This is a rough bird's eye view of the early period when novels or any other writings, beyond the ken of textbooks had any scope for growth. The end of the First World War marks the first period in the history of Kannada novels. The old style of writing, the choice of themes as well as the scope of translations took on a new form with the advent of the second period.

ADVENT OF MAHATMA

It must be said to the credit of the nationalist movement under the leadership of Gandhiji that the provincial languages got a fillip.

The approach to the masses could only be through their mother tongues. Mass movements needed the largest possible use of the local languages, so much so, that in spite of many restrictions, a large number of Indian language periodicals sprang up to carry the message of the movement to a large section of the people. The new ideas took new forms for their expression. On the other hand the desire to read took a new shape. With the desire to read and understand also came forth new writers with new themes and new appeals. Yet the appeals were more to the heart than the head. Naturally emotionalism was the major expression of the writings of this early period of the second stage in the history of Kannada novels.

The non-co-operation movement was helpful in bringing together the two major sectors of the Karnatak province. The sessions of the Indian National Congress at Belgaum in 24 brought the two sectors closer. Though the movement did not find a basis in Mysore the sympathy of the people was for the movement and a close bond developed. The breach between the two became narrower and writers from both sides were welcomed and their writings began to be read everywhere. A new group of writers — Shri D. K. Bharadvaj and others — began to write in such a way that the people on both sides could understand and appreciate, thus narrowing still further the language differences on both sides.

During this period some new novels appeared. Shri Kerur Vasudevacharya of Bagalkot, an outstanding novelist, caught the imagination of the whole of Karnatak by his novels. Few though they were — he died quite early — he left an impression in the minds of the readers and to this day he and his writings are remembered with love and gratitude.

This period did not bring forth a large number of writers but formed the prelude to the next and inspired the large number of writers whose books are today flooding everywhere crossing barriers. Shri K. V Puttappa, Shri K. Shankar Bhat and few others stand forth as the representatives of this period.

SAHITYA PARISHAD

The Karnatak Sahitya Parishad started in Mysore under the patronage of the Maharaja was till about 1925 exclusive for Mysore. Not that there was no scope for outsiders to take part in the literary activities of the Parishad but there was some inhibition in the minds of the non-Mysoreans about taking active part in the activities of the institution. From 1930 onwards the Parishad made definite attempts to make it a provincewide organisation and has fairly succeeded. Since then the annual conferences of the Parishad are held in several places in Karnataka and large numbers of writers from all parts of the province are participating in them and they have become very popular. This has greatly helped in the task of bringing about a uniformity in the spoken and written language throughout the province. This has been responsible for widening the circle of readers for any writer in the province.

The period round about 1930 seems to be the starting point of the third and latest stage in the history of Kannada novels. A new social ideal had begun slowly to catch the imagination of writers. History and mythology no longer formed the background of the new novels. Social life and realism were the corner-stones of the new writings and have continued as such since.

NEW WRITERS

Among the most popular writers of this period are Messrs A. N. Krishna Rao, Shivaram Karanth, Prof. Gokak, Prof. Mugali, Gorur Ramaswami Iyengar, Betageri Krishna Sharma, Kattimani, Puranik Krishna Murthi, Prof. Inamdar, N. K. Kulkarni, V. Seetharamiah, Mirji Anna Rao, T. R. Subba Rao and a host of others.

Among these Messrs A. N. Krishna Rao and Shivram Karanth's output have been prolific. Apart from novels they have made in roads into the fields of drama, poetry and short stories. Prof. Gokak has only one novel to his credit but he has made a mark. Prof. Gokak is more at home in essays and literary criticism.

Just as Bankim held the field in the early part of the century Sarat Chandra Chatterjee has taken the field today. Most of his novels are today translated into Kannada by Shri Gurunath Joshi, C. K. Nagaraja Rao and others.

Possibly the only novelist of later date who has drawn inspiration for his novels from history is Shri Veerakesari Seetharama Sastri of Mysore. His themes are centred around the period of Mysore history during and after Hyder Ali. He weaves a fine web of war and romance in his novels.

Novelists today in Kannada have held their field and some of them can certainly rank among the best in India. The new and young writers that are rising are showing much promise. The yearly harvest in Kannada today is sufficiently large and some of them lasting.

Field Widens With Advance Of Century

UNRAVELLING THE VEDIC AGE

ANCIENT INDIA: Archaeological Magazine issued by the Government of India. Jan. 1949.

ARCHAEOLOGICAL work has two aspects, strategic and tactical. The former is theoretical, like choosing a site or a topic or building up the premises of an objective.

The tactical part is technical, consists of the method of attacking the particular site, etc. This magazine deals of course with the theoretical discussion. Outstanding among archaeological problems is the unravelling of the Vedic age — what was the civilisation which produced those hymns? This problem has unfortunately passed out of our hands after the Partition for the areas where the solution of this mystery lies are in Pakistan and it rests with their Government to continue the work already started. Meanwhile work is being done, significant work, and **Mr. Wheeler suggests in an article that Amravati in Andhra and Sishupalgarh in Orissa have good chances of revealing an integrated ancient civilization.** Another worthy suggestion of his is to compile a grammar of archaeology, a cultural time table. Among the other articles are Mr Krishna Deva's and Mccown's account of the expedition of Majumdar in the western hill tracts of Sind which lead to the important discovery of half a dozen new sites. Mr. Piggott has written on the cultural contacts between Persia and India as seen through the Persian influence on ancient Indian pottery. The article is made vivid by a number of photo-plates. The Office of the Archaeological Department has also given a summary of their activities during the last ten years.

THE ART OF CROSS-EXAMINATION: By S. K. Barlingay. Hind Kitabs Ltd. Bombay. Price Rs. 9. Pages 28.

This book is unique in being the first in which discussion of the methods of cross-examination are based on the cases handled by the writer himself. Sri Barlingay emphasises that a deep knowledge of human nature is essential for the successful practice of this difficult art. Cross-examining does not consist merely of clever questioning but claims the whole attention of the lawyer whose next question is very often based on the reactions and behaviour of the witness. To fresh lawyers this book will be extremely instructive and to others also will find it delightful reading, packed with anecdotes and reminiscences of the eminent lawyer's experience.

DANGER FROM TONSILS: By Dr A. H. Vaidya. Published by New Book Co., Bombay. Price Re. 1. Pages 56.

This is a booklet for medical students. I am particularly warning the lay reader not to read it for the well-known doctor traces about a hundred illnesses to tonsil and the common man might conclude that tonsilitis is as fatal as cancer. However the electric treatment offered by Dr. Vaidya is excellent and he is doing a noteworthy public service by offering free treatment to poor children. (Saturday and Wednesday: 9 to 11 a.m.).

REKHA: By K. C. Aryan. Rekha Prakshan 4689, Bali Maram, Delhi. Price Rs. 15. Pages 138.

A book on Devnagari calligrapny and Indian design is something of a novelty. We learn how deeply the spirit of nature is embedded in every form of art in India. But design is never imitation: it is always first a pleasing arrangement of lines and masses and then a representation of some object. This book is for the commercial artist showing him fifty devices of writing the Hindi script, and giving a plethora of designs and patterns and typically Indian motifs.

THE IDEOLOGY OF THE CHARKHA. By Parikrishnadas Raju. Published for the All India Spinners' Association, Sevagram. Price: As. 14. Pages 112.

Perhaps the most vital among minor contributions made by Gandhiji to the Indian masses was the charkha. Through these selections from Gandhiji's writings on the Charkha we realize that with Gandhiji the spinning wheel is not merely an economic tool or an expression of Gandhiji's abhorrance of the machine age. It is the symbol of India's self-sufficiency, providing the common man with the means of living.

REFORM OF THE CRIMINAL

SOCIETY AND THE CRIMINAL: By M. J. Sethna. Leaders' Press Ltd., Bombay. Pages 423.

The writer starts by discussing the individual's relation to society and to law. He differentiates between positive law and ethical law and points out how the criminologist has to regard the offender from both these laws for his aim is not just prevention of further acts of crime but the removal of, the rooting out, of criminal tendencies from the man's nature. Mr. Sethna analyses the criminal mind, its types and the methods of treatment. There is a rather interesting discussion on penology and a separate section is given to juvenile delinquency. There are valuable suggestions about compensation and indeterminate compul-

(Continued on page 22 col. 3)

My dear Sisters & Brothers,

LITTLE LEELA of Madras seems to have grown fond of Dada without ever having seen him face to face!

She writes:—

We the children of Balkan-ji-Bari,
Feel that Dada is our dearie,
He makes us glad,
When we are sad,
And guides us to the path of gaiety:

I do not know what she will have to say when she actually meets me some day But I must thank her for her kind thoughts and good wishes. May I strive to come to her expectations....!

His Holiday

Slowly and stiff-legged, Poodledog advanced across the farmyard. He always walked like that when he was not sure about things. And he felt most uncertain now!

Already he had a feeling he was going to hate life on this farm where his mistress had just come to stay for the winter.

To begin with, the farmer and his wife had laughed at him. They thought his coat, smartly clipped smooth round his waist and lower and upper legs and left curly everywhere else, was too comic for words!

And how Poodledog hated being laughed at! So now, as he saw a big Collie coming round the cowshed corner, he waited for her to grin disdainfully, too, and walk off. Or worse!

Of course, Poodledog did not know that when Collie Floss had scented his arrival earlier, she had been furiously jealous lest he should be more clever than herself. "And if he is," she had vowed. "I'll chase him away from the farmyard."

But now when she saw Poodledog's quaint figure and anxious face, she cried: "Why, a dog like that couldn't be cleverer than me! I can teach him to do things!". So, wagging her tail, she invited him to go for a walk.

Joyfully Poodledog agreed. And then what a wonderful holiday for both. Floss taught him that cows were not ferocious beasts but could be passed without fear, provided you did not yap at them!

He learned that newspapers collected from the delivery boy at the gate were not things to rumple and tear, but to carry carefully in your mouth to Master, who then rewarded you with a meaty bone or some tit-bit

And, most useful of all, he learned to travel along the highroad in perfect safety "Just keep near the kerb, and go in single file when a motor toots!" said Floss knowingly.

"Penny-A-Day" Project

Pennies that could have gone to buy toys o candy for themselves have been used instead by American youngsters to demonstrate their friendship for unfortunate children overseas.

Five years ago, fourth-graders of the Methodist Church Sunday School at Rockville, Maryland, a small community in eastern U.S., started contributing their own money to this Penny-A-Day project. They gave their savings to the Methodist Committee for Overseas Relief to help buy supplies desperately needed by their friends in other countries. The idea soon spread to other school children.

Rockville boys and girls have helped to buy powdered milk and supplementary food for children in the Methodist hostels in India and rice and blankets for young victims of Communist aggression in Korea.

Early in the project one of the classes was given a pair of children's shoes to test for wearing qualities. As the children watched to see how that one pair of shoes stood up under rough use, they saved enough money to buy three or four pairs for children in Europe. Since then, two classes have sent not less than dol. 5 a month to the committee for its use, officials report.

Altogether they have contributed more than dol. 350 through their Penny-A-Day project. Their goal for 1952 is 10,000 pennies—dol. 100.

Naming A Country

People in Central Africa have been discussing a possible name for a new Federated State should the two Rhodesians and Nyasaland eventually be linked.

But who invented the name Rhodesia—which many settlers wish to see maintained? An old pioneer, Mr. Stewart Powell who now looks after a museum in Salisbury, the capital of Southern Rhodesia, claims to know the real source of the territory's name.

There was a young fellow called Bunny Fitzstubbs', he says, "who came out from England in the '90s and lived at the house of John Colenorander, the first native commissioner in Bulawayo. Young Bunny suggested that a name should be found for the country as a whole, which was then divided into two areas called Matabeleland and Mashonaland.

"He sat down and started writing down various ideas, most of them variations of Cecil and Rhodes. Finally, he hit on Rhodesia. That's a good idea' said Colenbrander. Will show it to Mr. Rhodes when he comes

Rhodes was very tickled with the idea and it was understood from that moment that Rhodesia was to be the name of the territory. He gave young Bunny £100 for the idea.

PENNY FOR BENNY

Cried a wandering minstrel named Benny:

Shri G. N. Desai, Mayor of Bombay (right), President of the Bombay Provincial Balkan-ji-Bari, with its General Secretary Shri Tirath Sabhani (left), and Shri Shewak Bhojraj (centre), General Secretary of the All-India Balkan-ji-Bari.

"If someone will give me a penny,
I will sing a fine song
As I roll it along,
From the country of Cork to Kilkenny."

EASILY EXPLAINED

Teacher: Willie, how did you get such dirty hands?
Willie: Washing my face.

REALLY OLD

Sammy Simple and his friend were discussing old age.

"My grandfather is nearly 85". said the friend.

"That's not very old", said Sammy. "My grandfather would be 106 if he had lived."

DELHI CHILDREN'S TEA PARTY

The annual tea party of the Kashmiri Gate, Delhi, Balkan-ji-Bari children.

Balkan-ji-Bari

American gifts and presents from children of Bombay were distributed among eleven Primary Members of the Mokameh Balkan-ji-Bari Unit, at a special function, presided over by Shri C. B Belwariar, Offg. General Secretary of the Bihar Provincial Balkan-ji-Bari. Shri Nageshwar Singh, Head Master of the Mokameh H. E. School, inaugurated the function. It was a gay function in which about five hundred children participated. Children gave performance of songs and dances which were highly appreciated.

Mokameh Balkan-ji-Bari has got a small library of its own. The Wal Newspaper conducted by children is a novel feature of the Unit. The activities of the Unit are held daily; its regular activities include games, general knowledge classes, library and reading room, debates, etc.

Dr. Dharmendra Brahmchari Shashtri, Deputy Director of Education (Social), visited the Chapra Central, Chapra East and Gheghta Balkan-ji-Bari Units. At Chapra Central and Chapra East Balkan-ji-Bari Units, he saw the relevant papers of the Units and enquired about their method of working, etc. He gave someuseful suggestions to the workers and promised help.

Gheghta is a village at a distance of about two miles from Chapra. There Dr. Shastri was very much impressed by the working of the Unit. Gheghta Unit runs a school for children and has also a library of its own. Dr. Shashtri presided over a function held at Gheghta and distributed American gifts and presents from Bombay children among fourteen Primary Members of the Unit.

Dr. Shashtri was accompanied by Shri C. B. Belwariar, Offg. General Secretary of the Provincial Balkan-ji-Bari. The guests were also entertained to light refreshment by the Secretary of the Unit Shri Ganesh Shanker Rajnikar. Both Unit held a joint function in the local Town Hall. It was a crowded gathering attended by numerous children and elites of the town. Dr. D. B. Shashtri was in the cair, Shri C. B. Belwariar was also present. Children gave a demonstration of physical feats, songs, etc. six children from Chapra East and eight children from Chapra Central Unit received gifts and presents.

Dr Anugrah Narain Sinha, Finance Minister, Bihar, and President of the Bihar Provincial Balkan-ji-Bari, attended a Rally of Children at Chapra, organised by the Chapra Central and the Chapra East Balkan-ji-Bari Units. On arrival, Dr. Sinha was received with the yells of "Balkan-ji-Bari Amar Ho" and "Anugrah Babu Amar Ho". Children gave a demonstration of physical feats and songs and dances.

Dr. Sinha addressing the gathering said. "The progress and development of our nation depends upon the proper upkeep and growth of children. The fact that they are the destiny makers of tomorrow should be sufficient to remind us of our responsibility and the responsibility of the State towards extensive child welfare work." Anugrah Babu said that he was proud to be the President of the Bihar Provincial Balkan-ji-Bari—the biggest organisation for children in Bihar.

Shri Sureshwar Sharan Sinha, Joint Secretary, Bihar Provincial Balkan-ji-Bari, was also present on the occasion and addressed the children. The credit of organising the function goes to Shri Ishawara Chandra Madhusudan, Secretary, Chapra Central Balkan-ji-Bari, and Shri Rajendra Kumar, Secretary, Chapra East Balkan-ji-Bari.

There are Balkan-ji-Bari Units and Centres in many parts of India, and in the other parts, efforts are being made to start them. Are any of your elders interested in these activities? Then, please ask them to communicate with the General Secretary Balkan-ji-Bari — Akhil Hind Balak Sangh, "Gulistan", Khar-Bombay 21.

All are most welcome to join this All-India Childrens' Association. Please send for its particulars and enrolment forms, from Dada—"Gulistan", Khar-Bombay 21, mentioning your full name and address and age, and enclosing a one anna stamp for postage. Dada will be happy to hear from you!

JAI HIND!

All Good Wishes from
Your loving
Dada

IN FAR OFF ASSAM

The Assam Provincial children's gathering was held at Jorhat under the child-presidentship of Brother Bipal Kalita.

ART NOTES

By D. G. Vyas.

A LOGICALLY worked out plan is essential for the successful reorganisation of art.

Art revival without scheme — Not related to realities — Defiance of standards ignored — Values of art planning — Tragic aspect of modern painting — Survey of arts and crafts — In the sphere of architecture.

It should include, within its scope, education, recruitment and employment of artists, and as such, it should be an integral part of the planning of the social order.

Approach Not Systematic

In India the new social order is in the process of evolution, but the need of integrating arts with its plan is lost sight of. No serious attempt is made to survey the entire field of any art and to plan the latter as an active interest of life. No art will serve its purpose fully, as long as it is treated as something apart from the people.

Though the Government has evinced deep interest in the art activity, it has not yet realised the importance of making a systematic approach to the vast region of arts. The Central Advisory Board for Art which was appointed after the session of the art conference held at Calcutta seems to have quietly passed into a prolonged state of dormancy: and the conference on music, dance and drama is not known to have yielded any appreciable result.

Realities Ignored

While art is treated as a subject of academic discussions, the agencies like the film and radio have continued to propagate music and dance irrespective of the latter's standards. Leaving aside, for the time being, the question of extending active encouragement to any art, the Government should have, at least, set correct standards of the different arts and should have prevailed upon the various agencies for distribution of arts to adhere rigidly to such standards.

Prevention of the distribution of sophisticated or spurious songs and dance-items should, by itself, be an impetus to the progress of the genuine arts of music and dance. This is a simple proposition. It demands, for its solution, action and not merely discussions and schemes confined to paper. The Government could have achieved, by this time, something in this direction, if the persons invited to conferences had a realistic outlook and experience of doing the things in a methodical way

No Place For Murals

The pictorial and plastic arts have, likewise, to mark time indefinitely. The Government, notwithstanding its deep concern for them, is losing the opportunity to offer some stimulus to them in the constructional works. All over India, a few new townships are built and constructional works have been undertaken on an extensive scale, but the role which art plays in the civic design and buildings is not appreciated. The Government has not realised the need of laying down an architectural policy, although the building activity is in full swing throughout the country

Painting serves a definite purpose, particularly, in its mural form. As a decorative accessory, it imparts beauty and grace to buildings and, thereby, it brings art in frequent contact with the people. Painting will follow an aimless course as long as it is left without a place in the social organisation or is not planned in relation to the realities of the day. This is exactly what is happening at present. One wonders how art will approach the people when painting is not popularised in the mural form and reinstated in the public and other buildings.

Exclusion Of Sculpture

Sculpture, too, has woeful story to tell. The sculptor has few chances to exercise his skill between the orders which he receives at times to execute memorial statues and busts. Since architects have imported gross functionalism as their main principle, buildings however costly and spacious they be, are designed without sculptural decorations. And then, sculpture has little scope to assert itself in towns as a means of civic decoration.

The ancient Indian sculpture is admired by the entire world for its exquisite beauty and distinctive character; but those, who have continued to practise it, are struggling hard for survival because the modern architecture has dispensed with their services and the structures like temples

BULL

A piece of sculpture by Kumari Chitra Kangle of the Acharekar Art Academy.

which happened to be their speciality have lost their importance in the present conditions. In the context of art revival, the position to which the art of sculpture has been relegated, demands serious consideration.

Scope Of Planning

Then there is the vast field of art in industry and artistic crafts awaiting exploration. So far it has been more or less excluded from the range of the art movement. If art is to be planned for the people, industry must be developed as its channel so that even the cottages of the poor might get something of art. So long as the illogical distinctions of art such as the fine and applied, which are foreign to the Indian tradition, are not abolished, art like painting or sculpture will have a limited circulation even if it is reorganised in a systematic manner.

Art should now cease to be a an academic interest and the doctrinaire's pleasant pre-occupation. It must be regarded as a practical activity. Planning should be the first step in a systematic approach to the sphere of art. The artistic situation envisaged by any scheme of planning should be well-balanced by allocation of every art in it. Such a scheme should be related to the prevailing conditions and should provide for immediate action. The planning of art would be as it must be, a practical proposition, if it is entrusted to a committee of real experts and well-informed and competent persons. In the new social conditions, reorganisation of arts must begin with planning and not with the platitudes of politician—dilettanti and adventurers who easily find their way to art committees and conferences.

Timely Warning

The "Indian Social Reformer" of May 23 has an interesting article entitled "Myth of Modernism.' The author of this article, Mr. R. de L. Furtado, has correctly evaluated the classical Indian art, as he refers to its technique as a formula which best expressed India's genius. His viewpoint, that modern Indian art must reflect the country's creative genius, should be endorsed by every right thinking person.

With the outspokenness of an impartial and well-informed observer, Mr. Furtado has expressed his views on the modern art-trends in India. Referring to what he calls the tragic aspect of modern painting, he rightly observes that this aspect is almost slavish adaptation of other people's ideas. The result of this movement of adaptation is, as Mr. Furtado has described, a ludicrous hybrid art. Mr. Furtado has, at the right moment, tried to expose the myth of the so-called ecole le Paris in India. His article is a warning to the young aspirants who have selected, as their mode of expression, mannerisms of the European modernists commended to them by their guides and philosophers as an original approach to the problem of art.

Scholarship For Survey

Appreciating the need of a survey of arts and crafts on a regional basis, the Government of India has instituted five scholarships to be awarded annually to artists of abilities This year, one of these scholarships is offered for the survey of indigenous arts and crafts of Gujerat, Saurashtra and the adjoining areas including Cutch. The findings of the survey, apart from their theoretical importance, will be utilised for effecting improvement in artistic handicrafts.

The scholarship is worth Rupees 3,000/- and also carries a travelling allowance of Rupees 500/- with it. The artist will be selected from among the candidates by a committee, and he will have to work under the direction of the Committee. The success of the survey will depend upon his ability, experience and knowledge of Indian arts. The utility of the survey will be judged by the encouragement which might be offered to craftsmen. It will be premature, at this stage, to pass any opinion on the scheme of surveying arts and crafts.

The Committee will consist of three members. According to the conditions laid down for the award of scholarships, this Committee will have to undertake the responsible work of drawing up a programme for the artist-surveyer and directing his activities. The personnel of the Committee should, therefore, be well informed and capable of accomplishing the task to be entrusted to it. The Government of India should choose the right persons in consultation with the State Government. Bombay is one of the states in which the survey of arts and crafts has been carried out more than once in the past. The Government, it is hoped, will collect all the relevant literature and pass it on to the Committee and the field worker for their guidance.

Stress On Functionalism

The Committee of Experts for Building works appointed by the Government of India has recommended establishment of a nation building organisation so that technical information from the available sources may be collected, collated and disseminated. It is hoped that the organisation will not miss to collect information on the crucial point of architectural designs. The Committee had, in view, the twofold object of reducing the cost and ensuring maximum comfort. Though it seemed to have been aware of the values of architectural planning and pleasing appearance, the consideration of these two factors was subordinated by it to the question of the cost. The greater emphasis was laid by the Committee on the functional and not aesthetic aspect of the building.

Between the minimum cost and maximum comfort, architecture is a factor which should not be sacrificed in order to achieve the two ends. The Committee's recommendations are mainly directed towards the financial part of constructional works, because its personnel was not balanced by the adequate representation of architecture on it.

An International Exhibition on Housing is to be held in Lisbon in next September. Since India is invited to participate in it, the Government is considering the question of deputing a technical officer to be in charge of the Indian stall. The Government should also depute an architect who can exhibit some designs which may be original but Indian in conception. This should be India's contribution to the International Exhibition on Housing. Incidentally the exhibition should serve as a reminder to the Government to attach increased importance to architecture while planning constructional works.

ALL CREATURES OF TEMPERAMENT

Goats can throw a fit to get their way just like any spoilt child. Cows are prone to anxiety neurosis, and often refuse to part with their milk if a stranger is looking on. And horses can be reduced to a state of nervous tension in a few minutes by a neurotic rider.

The lesson? Animals, too, can suffer from nerves. But, suggests a writer in the Journal of Medical Science, a study of their neurosis might help human sufferers—by revealing "vital underlying human feelings, often masked by social conventions."

Something Good

Wouldn't this old world be better
If the folks we met would say,
"I know something good about you",
And then treat us just that way?
Wouldn't it be fine and dandy
If each handclasp warm and true
Carried with it this assurance
"I know something good about you"?
Wouldn't things here be more pleasant
If the good that's in us all
Were the only thing about us
That folks bothered to recall?
Wouldn't life be lots more happy
If we'd praise the good we see?
For there's such a lot of goodness
In the worst of you and me.
Wouldn't it be nice to practise
This fine way of thinking too;
You know something good about me,
I know something good about you!

—WILLIAM W. TRACEY.

"Mirror, On The Wall"

I look in the mirror
And what do I see?
Wrinkles! Oh, dear!
Can this be me?
I look in the mirror
And what do I see?
A twinkling eye!
Yes, this is me.
For the wrinkles may come
And the teeth may go,
But as long as I twinkle—
I'm young, you know.

—RUTH ELSE BUNTAIN

Shortly after Grace Goodhue became the wife of Calvin Coolidge she was high-pressured of a salesman into buying a volume entitled "Our Family Physician," paying dol. 8 for it—a lot of money to the struggling lawyer.

Grace decided to say nothing about the purchase. When the book arrived, she placed it on the centre table without comment. Coolidge glanced at the volume, but said nothing.

One day, soon after, Mrs. Coolidge, glancing at the flyleaf, read: "Don't see any recipes here for curing suckers! Signed. Calvin Coolidge."

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MEN AGAINST DISEASE: *BY RITCHIE CALDER*

They Come To Argue But Stay To Learn

U. N. AGENCIES WORK WONDERS IN THAILAND

NURSE Cannan comes from Ireland and neither she nor her accent will let anyone forget it

Imagine, then, the scene in this out-of-the-way village in the hills of Northern Thailand! The tropical sun is near the vertical. The clapper-bells on the pagoda are tinkling drowsily in the lazy breeze. The priests are curled up on their prayer mats having their siesta.

The mothers gathered for the ante-natal clinic are sheltering under their scarlet parasols or finding shade in the temple porch. The fathers are looking after the babies under the banyan trees.

And Peggy Cannan, from Dublin is having an argument about how babies should be born with a male midwife who claims to have delivered 900 babies and never lost a mother or a child. This claim is emphasised with a squirt of red betel-juice from the chaw he is working with his blackened teeth

ARGUMENT ABOUT BABIES

It is not a fair argument because international good manner expected from a World Health Organisation nurse prevent her from calling him the liar he is and the interpreter cannot convey the sound of her Irish inflection. So she goes on with her lecture.

"Before you touch the mother", she says, "you should wash your hands and arms with soap and water for five minutes." She proceeds to demonstrate.

As she patiently lathers, a female midwife takes a long green cheroot out of her mouth and gapes in toothless astonishment.

The midwives, male and female, watch and nudge each other as though it were a conjuring trick and the baby is about to be produced from the suds.

Then with a plaster cast and a rag doll, she goes on with her demonstration. Heckling gives way to attention and gradually to grudging assent.

At least they came to argue and stayed to listen and to learn.

Nurse Cannan came to Thailand two years ago as a public health nurse on the campaign to control malaria, on which the experts were recruited by W.H.O. and the essential supplies provided by U.N.I.C.E.F That scheme, so far as the United Nations agencies are concerned is now handed over to the Thai Government and American E.C.A. But Nurse Cannan is staying on for another two years to help the Thais with their Mother and Child Health programme, again sponsored by W. H. O. and U. N. I. C. E. F. This is a classic instance of the value of U. N. co-operation with Governments.

SCOURGE OF MALARIA

Over 70 per cent. of the children of Northern Thailand suffered from malaria. Most mothers were also victims. And malaria is not only a wasting fever. It is a death-hazard in childbirth, because so many mothers suffered from anaemia as a result of malaria. That and the uncouth methods of midwives and the absence of blood transfusion service can have fatal results.

At the McCormick Hospital in Chiengmai the missionary-doctor showed me the Orphan ward-mites whose mothers had died before they could nourish them.

"Most of the babies die", he said. "There is no such thing as infant food or babies' bottles Nursing mothers in the neighbourhood are barely able to suckle their own babies, let alone feed another's.

"So, the father feeds them on the only food available. Rice, even vegetable and chili peppers which no infant can digest.

So it follows the mother— unless they are brought, often carried by the unhappy father from remote villages, to this hospital. We never turn them away although we too have had difficulty in feeding them.

"Thais do not drink cow's milk, through ignorance not taboo.

Such fresh milk as exists is itself dangerous because the cattle are riddled with T. B. and fever. Now we have U.N.I.C.E.F. milk and can save the orphans".

TELLING MOTHERS ABOUT FOOD VALUES

So from the start malaria meant Mother and Child Health to Nurse Cannan. It meant hygiene and sanitation, too, but it also meant nutrition.

One of the effects of malaria is to reduce the power of the body to absorb the beneficial values of food. And that, coupled with the age-old habits of mothers who, here as in so many places in Asia, have perverted fears of certain types of food when they are expecting a child, multiplies the risks to both mother and child.

In the same temple setting, a Thai nurse-trainee was telling mothers about food values. She had a big basket of local fruits. She was interrupted by cries of "Nonsense" or the Thai equivalent from women who knew nothing about vitamins, but knew the forbidden fruits.

It takes a great deal of persuasion on the part of the young women, Thai doctors and nurses to overcome these fears, which here do not carry religious sanctions. When they are nursing their babies women live exclusively on rice, savoured with herbs and spices, barring all other foods

So, too, with infant care. In the absence of milk mothers wean their children on to family diet with disastrous and often fatal results.

DISEASE OF PROSPERITY

Apart from the outrage of the infant stomach, the Thai diet even in the lush countryside is deficient in protein. It is often deficient, too, in Vitamin B and leads to cases of beri-beri like the pathetic baby victim I saw in hospital.

The irony is that this here is not a disease of poverty, but of prosperity.

As Eijkmann, who shared the Nobel Prize with Gowland Hopkins for the discovery of vitamins, showed in Java half a century ago, polished rice produces beri-beri because Vitamin B is thrown away with the millings.

All Eastern peoples when they can afford it prefer polished rice to rough-milled rice just as Western peoples reject brown bread for white. Now in the north they have introduced small polishing mills. Miss Jean Ritchie (of Edinburg) Regional Nutrition Officer of F.A.O and Dr. Amara Chandrapanond, an Indian woman doctor, made a survey of parts of the Cheingmai Province and found last summer that beri-beri was widespread.

They found while the people had plenty to eat their diet consisted largely of glutinous rice which is soaked for 10 or 12 hours before steaming. The soaking water is discarded. There were additions of fermented fish, fermented pork, insects of various kinds, shrimp paste and fish sauce, but in such minute quantities that they are merely condiments to flavour the rice which has been robbed of its virtues.

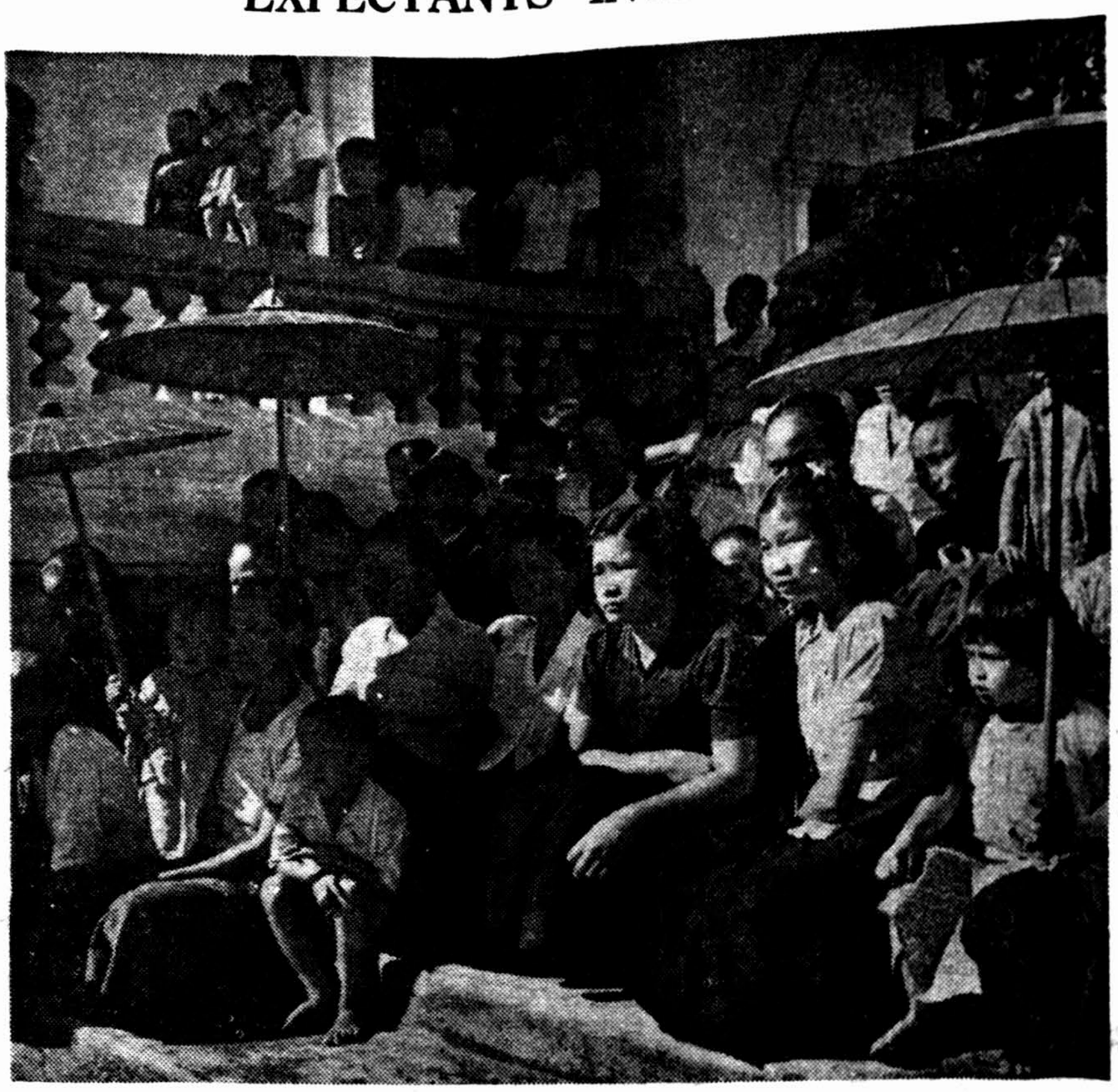
This is an excellent example of the co-operative role of the U.N. agencies. The nutritional deficiencies were revealed by the malarial control scheme of WHO UNICEF and were followed up by the nutritional experts of the Food and Agricultural Organisation, with such good effect that the Thai authorities launched a popular campaign against beriberi. They are training their own nutrition experts and planning a Nutrition Institute.

I shall remember this place with its temple not just for its colourful setting, nor only for the Irish nurse confronting the betel-chewing male midwife, but also for the enthusiasm and smartness of the young women, Thai doctors and Thai nurses. After seeing them scrambling across the hill-country in jeeps and setting up their clinic in the temple-like stalls in a market place, I felt I ought to chaange the title of this series to "Woman Against Disease".

In a small Far West town a tourist approached an old-timer on the steps of the general store. "Say," he asked, "what's the death rate around here?"

"Same as it is back east", answered the old fellow, "one to each person."

EXPECTANTS INTERESTED



Thai mothers at ante-Natal clinic sheltering under their scarlet parasols or finding shade in the temple porch.

CRUSADE AGAINST MALARIA

PRINCIPLES OF NEW POLITICAL PARTY

(Continued from page 19 col. 5)

sory education and the book is important dealing with the subject on a large scale with abundant case knowledge and scholarship.

PRINCIPLES FOR A NEW POLITICAL PARTY: By K. R. Malkani. Published by Vijay Pustak Bhandar Naya Bazar, New Delhi, Price As. 12. Pages 72.

It is the basic unity of ends and means that keeps countries like England and the United States strong and united. Mr. Malkani puts forward his deep conviction that the basic unity on which a strong government can be built in India is Hindutva. But he seems rather vague about what the Hindu view of life really means. Inspite of Sri Shyama Prasad Mukherjee's introduction, the pamphlet turns out to have little more than a series of platitudes and free abuse of the Congress politics.

D. C.

MISSION FROM MOONLAND

WHITHER BHARAT? or THE MISSION FROM MOONLAND. By J. F Kotewal. Published by New Book Co., Ltd.

If at first the idea of a mission from Moonland visiting India promises an amusing commentary on our times a glance at the Dramatics Personae soon dispels any limmer of hope. All thie characters are leading political personalities with their names barely disguised by crude distortion and a monotonous sprinkling of shrees and jees. With the realm of moonland, the author might have described a utopian state but all we are told about the moonlanders is that they enjoy every privilege without being burdened by any duties and that all members of Parliament—men and women—must wear beards and the national dress that includes a top hat adorned with the stars and stripes.

In Bharat, the Moonlanders and we are subjected to two sets of tedious delegations: In Bombay's Town Hall they meet representatives of various communities and in Parliament House, Delhi, they are regaled by the different political parties and regional groups. Mr. Kotewal makes no attempt to take the visitors on a tour of the country or to allow them to see any aspect of Indian life other than the political and this is presented in a series of tiresome, wordy discussions.

Mr. Kotewal's sense of humour, if we can give that name to his abortive attempts to amuse, is as light as a sledge-hammer and as graceful as an all-in wrestler. The author has nothing new to say about his subject — the political and communal set-up in India — and his rehash of familiar information is presented in the most puerile and dull manner imaginable.

Altogether "Whither Bharat?" is remarkable for its bad taste — an instance is the play on the names Nehru, Neru — its uninspired cartoon illustrations and its length. Any reader who can endure this tedious nonsense with its cowjees, bow-wow-jees and meeaaojees to the final "Finie jee" at the end of 646 pages, deserves a prize for epic endurance.

T. D.

NEW BOOK ON MALABAR

The Oxford University Press announce publication this month of a new book entitled LAND AND SOCIETY IN MALABAR by Adrian C. Mayer The book will be priced at Rs. 7

Malabar is one of those places in India where a change in the old established social customs and traditions is taking place as an outcome of the spread of education, social services and contact with the rest of India. The author who has spent more than a year in Malabar first as the Secretary of a relief committee distributing milk and vitamins to children in four hundred centres throughout Malabar and then specially for a detailed study of the area, has analysed the social changes in Malabar and their consequences with skill and insight. Mr Mayer writes vividly of the country the people, and the changes that are taking place. This book is of much wider interest than the title suggests.